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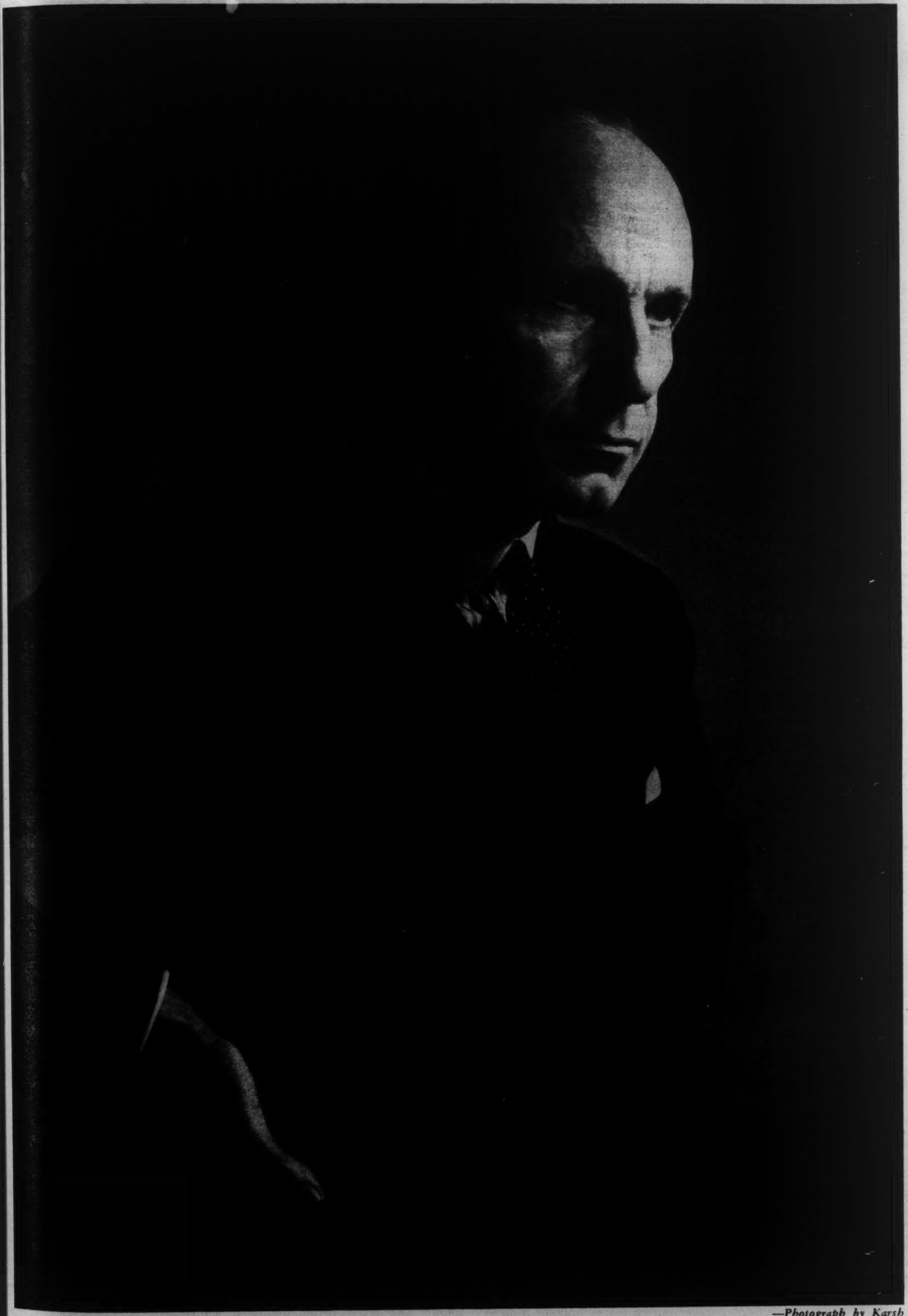

—*Photograph by Karsh*

Latest Portrait of Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, the Right Hon. Vincent Massey—Diplomat, Artist, Educationist and Friend

The Front Page

CCF Growth and Decline

THIS weekly has been assuring the CCF for many months past that their growing success at the polls was not due to any desire on the part of the Canadian electors for a Socialist government at Ottawa, in the provinces or in the municipalities. It was due to the belief that in the present circumstances they were likely, as an Opposition, to provide a more efficient check upon the more predatory elements in our economic life than either of the older parties. The function they were desired to perform was purely negative.

When, with the aid of the whole political power of one of the great labor organizations, they made themselves the second largest party in the Ontario Legislature, and began to look like a possible Government, the reaction of the electors was exactly what one would expect in these circumstances. It had no chance to show itself until the recent municipal elections, which the CCF thought to use as an exhibition of their strength, but which, for the reason just cited, turned into an exhibition of their weakness.

The situation is simple. The CCF desire to ditch the system of private enterprise. The electors do not want the system of private enterprise ditched. They will not vote to put the CCF in a position to ditch it.

High Commissioner

THERE are few men who maintain their interests in two hemispheres as effectively as the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, in spite of the fact that it is now a considerable number of years since the overwhelming duties of his High Commissionership in London have allowed him to revisit Canada. Letters from men and women of Toronto University who are now in England report that there is still no subject upon which he more readily expands in conversation than that of the present and future of Hart House, the great institution with which his family endowed the university a generation ago. Yet he is at the same time Chairman of the Governors of the National Gallery in London and active in many other public causes of an essentially English or British character.

He is now in his ninth year of office as High Commissioner, the most important post in the external service of Canada, and well into the fifth year of his wartime service in that capacity. From the very beginning of the war both Mr. and Mrs. Massey have spared no effort, not only to maintain the services of Canada House at the highest efficiency for the greatly increased requirements, but also to do everything possible in the way of personal attention to the members of the great army of Canadian fighting men who have passed through or been stationed in the British Isles.

The High Commissionership has become an office of even greater importance in this war than in the last, when there was a great deal more travel to London by the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet.

Great Editor

THE late John W. Dafoe was certainly Canada's greatest editor since the death of Sir John Willison, and may leave a greater imprint on the times even than did the one-time editor of the *Globe*. He was a confirmed and vigorous fighter, and though most of his fighting was done in the interests of the Liberal party he had a few causes which were dearer to his heart even than that, and he did not hesitate to chastise Liberal leaders when they were recreant to the principles of, for example, the world organization for the preservation of peace after the last war. A rugged and in-

(*Continued on Page Three*)

CHARLES SHEARER —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Radio Censor is Veteran of the Air Waves, Finds Task Easy

By COROLYN COX

ONLY by a few months did Charles Shearer miss having to deal with the "cause celebre" of Mr. Bracken and the speech that wasn't broadcast when he delivered it to a Prog-Con gathering in Hamilton, Ont. "Censor of Publication—Radio", is Shearer's official title. In the new censorship setup organized under the aegis of Col. O. M. Biggar, radio censorship moved over into the same offices as Press Censorship in the Department of National War Services. This meant for Charlie Shearer just riding to the ninth floor of the Victoria Building in Ottawa instead of stopping on the first. Already on loan from CBC to Censorship for the duration, Shearer was duly installed in the suite of offices Wilfred Eggleston, Press, and Fulgence Charpentier, Presse, have occupied so long. By a directive drafted some months earlier the responsibility for the broadcast of speeches delivered at public gatherings was shifted to where general censorship responsibility in radio, as in the press, lies—right on the local station that is involved. The problem of Mr. Bracken's speech thus became one of CBC policy as to what went out over its own stations in the category of political speeches between campaigns. It by-passed Mr. Shearer.

Charlie Shearer is both a pioneer and a record survivor in Canadian radio. He is an Ontario product, born and brought up in Huntsville, where his father was a dentist. After the local public school, he went on to Orillia Collegiate, boarded, fished in Lake Couchiching, got himself ready for Varsity, where he took a first class teaching certificate with the Faculty of Education.

Shearer earned his first money when in 1906 at the age of eleven he sold SATURDAY NIGHT on mainstreet, Huntsville. When he got above half a dollar a week, he felt he had big money. At the end of his time at Varsity, instead of taking a job he joined an infantry battalion, since it was anno domino 1916, but was pitched out by the medical board a year later and before going overseas. Thereafter he got on with his profession of teaching, spent ten years instructing the young of Toronto, nine in Leslie Street school, and one in Kimberly.

It was in 1927 that Shearer and Ernest L. Bushnell as old friends talked over the future of radio in which both had become interested as both were singers, Shearer in his spare time, Bushnell as a member of the Adanac quartet on tour of Canada. Radio would, they concluded, become important commercially. They decided to spend a two weeks vacation trying out the possibilities of selling radio time. They made an arrangement about time over CJYC, then operated by the International Bible Students Society, went forth to sell.

The Early Sponsors

Pounding down the stairs from the top of the Dominion Bank Building, they saw lettered on a door, "Maple Leaf Milling Co.", paused to ask each other—why not?—went in. They emerged the purveyors of "Maple Leaf Hour", Canada's first high-class commercial program, which was later to introduce to radio audiences Alexander Chuhaldin, the first string symphony orchestra on the air on this continent, and such names as Reginald Stewart, Ernest Seitz and Jeanne Dusseault. At the end of the two weeks, so much business was gathered in that Shearer immediately took leave of absence from his teaching job to take care of it, Bushnell went off to complete his last appearances with the quartet. Soon the two opened the first downtown commercial radio office, "Broadcasting Service".

Shearer and Bushnell progressed through the early stages of Canada's air development, when those horrors of interfering wave lengths, weak transmission, poor studios and other headaches had still to be combed out. For some time they operated CFRB together on fee and commission basis, eventually parted, Bushnell to another job in Hamilton, Shearer to stay on with CFRB until 1932, eventually moving with the station up to 37 Bloor Street, with widened facilities, improved transmission. From the Bloor Street studios he initiated the "University of Toronto School of the Air", under the auspices of the University Extension direction. It marked the beginning of educational use of radio in Canada.

Depression didn't hit radio until 1932, but when it hit, it packed a wallop. Shearer lost his four best accounts, such firms as Imperial Oil, British Consols, etc. and though he brought in 22 new ones, they were small potatoes.

It was in 1932 that the Canadian Broadcasting Commission was set up, with Hector Charlesworth as its chief, Arthur Steel and Thomas Maher the other members. In June of '33 the Commission took over CKGW, asked Shearer to operate the station. He spent two years developing programs, took great satisfaction in initiating the first organized educational broadcasting to Canadian public schools.

The Decoy Duck

Meanwhile time marked changes in CBC, Gladstone Murray succeeded Mr. Charlesworth. In 1934 Shearer was moved to Ottawa to take charge of CRCO station in the Chateau Laurier, operated that station for three years. He built up the commercial service from a five thousand a year basis to six times that amount.

Result of Shearer's merchandizing success was a letter from his chief in September 1937 asking him to go back to Toronto as assistant to E. A. Weir who was to head a new Sales Branch of CBC.

As in any other selling job, getting in that first account was the thing—the rest would come easy. Shearer brought back his decoy duck—"The Silver Theatre" hour for International Silver. Thereafter he did all the outside selling for CBC in Toronto, turned in a total of over four hundred thousand dollars of business that was all his own, assisted in landing a couple of hundred thousand more.

Since he came to Ottawa to the censorship job, Shearer has thoroughly enjoyed work which has been successful because, he says, the cooperation of Canada's private stations on the matter of wartime security has been one hundred per cent—and willing! Indeed, he feels the stations have leaned over backward to avoid any possibility of causing embarrassment to Government or giving aid to the enemy. Since 85% of all broadcasting in Canada is over private stations, obviously their cooperation in this fashion has meant a great deal.

Censorship for radio is on the same basis as that of the Press. The office exists to give advice to radio operators in their own observance of the Defence of Canada Regulations, which apply to all alike. Entire responsibility for observance of the famous Regulations rests upon the stations themselves. Due to the manner in which radio has shouldered that responsibility, says Mr. Shearer, is the fact that slips have been so few and far between.

Material for broadcast MAY be submitted to the censor for his advice; none NEED be. Talking about the weather over the air has led both announcers and prominent citizens into more trouble than any other subject! The original regulations which prohibited broadcasting speeches at public meetings were designed to protect the Canadian air from deliberately organized efforts of the enemy to get things said from the floor, information indirectly slipped out, and the like. Broadcasting of speeches before service clubs and other responsible groups was permitted. Last June came a directive that suggested various safeguards to insure the observance of the Defence of Canada Regulations in spoken word broadcasts, but no longer imposed a direct prohibition. Consequently the recent Bracken episode was not staged in the Censorship office. And WAS Charlie Shearer glad the matter was out of his hands?

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Heterozygous Men and Women Make Heredity a Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE long been tempted to express my feelings about "The Science Front." Hitherto, it has dealt with subjects upon which I knew I was ill qualified to comment. The article "Heredity and Birth Control," in a recent issue, is different and my self-restraint has broken down.

What on earth is meant by "classical" genetics, and why cite Professor Vavilov? He is an economic botanist and justly famed for the energy with which he has supported his view that the centre of origin of any plant species is likely to be where its variability is greatest. He is by no means ignorant of the science of genetics; but has contributed comparatively little to it.

But this is a gem: "Most of our colleges *still* (italics mine) teach that inheritance is all important . . ." This is a calumny born of colossal ignorance and hard to credit even to a popular journalist. Let Mr. Carter look through Canadian university calendars of twenty years ago and see how many courses in genetics were offered. Even today only a small proportion of freshly graduated bachelors of science could pass an examination in elementary genetics.

Then Lysenko. "To believe that the genes coming from the bodies of both parents cannot be affected by anything, and therefore can predetermine almost the entire biological fate of the new living thing, is anti-scientific," says Lysenko. What a bright boy Lysenko must be! No such preposterous claim has ever been made by Mendel or by any student of heredity worthy of the name since Mendel's time.

"Throwing the older genetics to the steppe winds he (Lysenko) proved that climate, light rays, nutrition, the seasons, and so on, all exert powerful influence on so-called inheritance." It may interest Mr. Carter to know that conclusions in biological science are rarely based on proof; but, due to the nature of biological variation, must rest on probabilities. If by "influence on so-called inheritance" Lysenko (or Carter?) implies an alteration in heritable characters, in a specific direction, brought about by environmental influences and passed on to subsequent generations, proof is lacking and "probabilities" very dubious. (The influence of heat and high frequency radiations have no bearing on this discussion. They do effect heritable changes, but not in any specific direction. They appear merely to accelerate the natural mutation rate and to cause fragmentation of chromosomes and rearrangement of chromosome parts).

If Professor Vavilov says "The genes are transmitted from generation to generation without changing their nature," Professor Vavilov is, admittedly, wrong, or should at least have qualified his statement. And again: "Vavilov and his followers firmly stand on the theory that genes and chromosomes determine the offspring's nature." No one can stand firmly on a theory which is an obvious absurdity. Does Vavilov suggest that bumper wheat crops are produced without rain and high milk yields from starving cows? So long as Mr. Carter quotes Vavilov to the exclusion of many much better known and much better qualified geneticists, he merely serves to put his own ignorance in bold face type. Then Mr. Carter argues that acceptance of "older genetics" requires that "a child's fate is sealed before its parents even mate"! This is amusing, because if one married couple could have one million offspring, it is unlikely that any two would be genetically identical unless they were members of a mono-zygotic multiple birth.

Mr. Carter is not the first critic of modern genetics to assert that if it holds at all it is only for what he calls "physical" characters. "It is all very well to breed a wheat that has a strong stalk, using regular breeding methods of genetics. But a wheat that will ripen two weeks earlier is still more valuable." We ignore the fact that Mr. Carter doesn't even understand what Lysenko did in this connection, or that the essential discovery was actually made by United States workers years earlier. Nor that the process (jarovization) is ineffective with spring wheats. But we must inform readers of SATURDAY NIGHT that early wheats, rust resistant wheats, high protein wheats, wheats with high *quality* protein have been developed in Western Canada by "regular breeding methods of genetics". Are these "features of physical structure"? I suppose Hereford cows produce less milk than Holsteins solely because they have smaller udders!

I may add that there is plenty of evidence that the inheritance of human characters, including physiological *and mental*, conforms to mendelian laws. Unfortunately, human beings cannot be used in controlled breeding experiments. But suppose they could: all men and women are highly heterozygous. Experimental procedure would, therefore, involve several generations of close inbreeding followed by crossing selected inbred lines and a study of first, second and third generation hybrids! Had Mendel started an experiment of this kind, it would now be just nicely under way. Naturally, the experimental geneticist inclines more to organisms which complete two, three or more generations in one year.

As a student, I was taught that the development and growth of an organism resulted from the interaction between inherited potentialities and environmental influences. This still holds. To underrate the importance of either may some day, I hope, be unworthy even of "The Science Front."

K. W. NEATBY,

Director, Agricultural Department, N.-W. L.E.A., and President, Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

PORTRAIT

She's *sure* of herself—
Safe as the Mint.
And her soul is made
Of flowered print!

MONA GOULD.

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

tensely honest nature, he was a man whom one could only avoid loving (if one knew him at all) at the price of actually hating him, and a fair number of people managed to do so—and could usually find reasonable cause.

The West was Dafoe's passionate love. He saw it grow from infancy, he was very closely associated with the men who did most to promote that growth, and the tragedy of the West's sufferings during the years of drouth and depression saddened the close of his life. But his faith in the country was never dimmed, nor his passionate advocacy of the kind of world in which a highly specialized area like the West can serve humanity to its utmost capacity by concentrating on the activities for which it is best suited. Peace and trade were his ideals. His life was given to their advancement. It has ended as he would have wished, in the full flood of his energy and intellectual power.

There is room for regret that the suddenness of Mr. Dafoe's taking off precluded the writing of certain articles of reminiscence which he is known to have had in mind. As recently as Christmas Day he told a friend that when he had freed himself of a little more of his diurnal duties he hoped to write fifteen or twenty fairly substantial articles of this kind. They would have been a valuable addition to the political records of the nation, especially if they related to any great extent to the immensely powerful and little understood figure of Sir Clifford Sifton, with whom the late editor's relations were so close. There is reason to believe that the Dafoe correspondence was pretty faithfully preserved, and when available for publication it should throw a great deal of light on nearly half a century of the history of Canada

THE CROWN IMPERIAL

HERE is the very Flower of Britain's Might;
The Jewel Ultimate of her High Throne;
The Sovereign's Appanage, Supreme, Alone,
The Point and Pinnacle of Honor's Height!
How gleam the precious Petals! Heaven's light
Reveals no Diadem of lustrous stone
Surpassing this grand Scintillating Zone!
Shall not all Britons glory in the sight?

Great Symbol of Majestic World-Wide Power;
Crystallization of its Worth and Fame;
The Fortalice of Freedom, and the Tower
Of Virtues that adorn a Monarch's Name!
O God, in favor grant Thy Richest Dower!
Shout, Loyal Liegemen, shout your glad Acclaim!

DONALD A. FRASER

TRIAL GROUPING

Press and C.C.F.

THE VIRTUAL unanimity of the daily press in opposition to the CCF party is represented by the party leaders as a grave handicap, but it is probably more of an asset. It enables the party to claim that the political views of the newspapers are accommodated to the interests (outside of the paper) of their owners or to those of the advertisers, rather than to the inclinations of the readers. The Toronto *Star* is about the only large popular newspaper which has shown any sympathy towards CCF candidates, and it has done this in spite of the fact that its owner is generally supposed to be a fairly faithful friend of the Liberal party.

If we may make the assumption that there is a substantial body of opinion in the *Star's* territory which is inclined to favor the CCF, we must admit that in taking this course Mr. Atkinson is showing both business acumen and statesmanship. It is undoubtedly the business of a newspaper to cater to the opinions of its readers rather than to those of its advertisers. If there should come to be a substantial body of opinion in the country which has no representation in the daily press, the situation will be unhealthy and the press will incur a considerable amount of discredit. It is not our experience that advertisers, or at any rate the majority of them, consciously desire to influence the editorial opinions of the papers in which they advertise, and we have not noticed that the *Star* has suffered any diminution of advertising patronage since it took to speaking kindly of Mr. Coldwell, Mr. Jolliffe and Miss Agnes Macphail. There are however a good many newspaper proprietors who seem to be more afraid of a deviation from the supposed views of their advertisers than of a deviation from the actual views of their readers, presumably on the ground that the advertisers are more likely to make their objections felt than the readers.

A great deal of the strength of the New Deal in the United States was undoubtedly due to the belief that it was opposed by all the big business interests, a belief which received some color from the fact that the larger newspapers were practically unanimous against it. Their opposition did not prevent it from receiving a large majority of the popular vote. The public acquired the impression that the leadership given by the daily press in regard to internal economic policies had become suspect; and since in these days leadership can easily be exerted through other means of communication there was no difficulty about rallying the public to a cause of which the press disapproved. The Canadian public has not yet become either so suspicious of the press or so susceptible to broadcasting as the Americans, but it might easily do so, if it were given the same reasons.

Ontario Office

AT THE end of last week Mr. Drew gave the people of Ontario, by radio, some account of his operations in England. Like a great many other "Empire-minded" Canadians, he seems to be convinced that the way to strengthen the Empire is to move part of its population from its centre to its circumference. To that end, or chiefly to that end, he is re-establishing an Ontario office in London—to aid in the bringing of citizens of the United Kingdom to Ontario. This appears to us a somewhat nineteenth-century concept. In the nineteenth century it was taken for granted that the British Isles had too large a population, and that part of it ought to be transferred elsewhere; and in the latter part of the century it appeared desirable that they should be transferred to places under the British flag. Population experts are by no means agreed now that the population of the British Isles is too large, either for economic purposes or still more for the defence of the military interests of the Commonwealth at its most vital point, the point where it is nearest to the great nations of continental Europe.

Now we never did increase the population of the Commonwealth, and it is doubtful today whether we increase its economic strength, by moving Englishmen and Scotsmen to Canada. We increase both by moving the right kind of people of other nations to Canada and by making good Canadians of them. Yet there is a large and vociferous body of opinion in the country which demands that the people of other nations be kept out in order that there may be room for the Englishmen and Scotsmen—whom we may or may not get; and Mr. Drew's new policy is at least calculated to encourage such thinking with the hope that there is a possibility of a great movement to Canada from England, and that this would be a good thing for the Empire.

There is likely to be quite a substantial movement, quite voluntary and unstimulated, of middle-class British people to Canada. Taxation has reduced their economic advantages at home, and many of them have seen something of Canada in the Air Training Plan or learned something of it from Canadian soldiers. But the wage-earning class have a bitter memory of the days when Canada regarded deportation as a correct policy for British immigrants who had the misfortune to become temporarily unemployed in the great depression, and they will want evidence that that method of dealing with depressions is not going to be resorted to again.

Wage Tax System

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears a description of the new and apparently much improved system of pay-as-you-go collection of income tax from wage-earners which has been devised by the British Treasury and goes into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year in April. It appears to us to be worthy of the very serious attention of the Canadian taxing authorities. By the simple device of totalling each week the gross pay received to date and the tax deductions which have been made up to and including the preceding week, the employer can ascertain, from the proper schedule to which the worker belongs by reason of the exemptions to which he is entitled, how much is the tax which is proper to that amount of income, and how much of this has already been paid by previous deductions from wages. If, owing to absence or short time, the earnings for the latest week have been so small that the total tax for the year to date is less than the amount already deducted, the employer refunds the difference. So that at every week end the worker is precisely square with the tax collector and will never have to chase after a refund or to pay up any abnormally large arrears.

British public opinion is described as very favorable to the new proposals, and they should certainly operate to make the income tax system much more intelligible to, and more readily trusted by, the vast number of persons who are now for the first time coming under its operations.

IF YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT IS LATE

→ Canada's transportation systems are doing a marvelous wartime job but despite this there will be times when your SATURDAY NIGHT will arrive late because men and war goods must go through. If this publication does not reach you at its usual good time, please wait a few issues before writing. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to maintain service.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE problem of the moment is how to make the Germans more afraid of us than they are of Himmler. And they are dreadfully afraid of Himmler.

•

Ottawa has released nine thousand civilian aircraft spotters from their duties, and the bottom is said to have fallen out of the liniment market.

•

What Mr. Coldwell is trying to tell Tim Buck is that CCF doesn't stand for Co-operative Communist Federation.

•

The WPTB announces that it will not be necessary to ration tobacco in Canada. It's needless to go weedless.

•

Per Astra Ad Ardua

"The brightest stars of radio, stage and screen!"
O Hollywood, to you I must indite
This paradox for you to lay to heart:
The brightest stars can make the dullest night.

PENELOPE WISE

•

The Government announces that washing machines can be built in Canada for the first time in two years. And to think that neither Mr. Bracken nor Mr. Coldwell knew enough to jump on that idea as a pre-election bid for the feminine vote!

•

King Peter of Yugoslavia has won his wings with a solo flight over the North African desert. And Tito can be relied on to give him some flying to do when the war is over.

•

SCREEN STAR LOSES SUIT
—News heading.

Finance company? Or just a crap game?

•

Some of the commentators seem to be starting the Second Front before Eisenhower and his new staff have had time to hold their first meeting.

•

The American troops are getting along very well in their attack on New Britain, and the Chicago Tribune's only regret is that it is New and not Great.

•

The fighting in the Apennines is largely house-to-house drives, and the ex-Fuller Brush men are said to be the stars of the occasion.

•

Urbane Reply

The excellent Benét, William Rose,
Poet, and writer of deathless prose
Broidered with many a dazzling gaud,
Sees our heading, "Kind Words From Abroad,"
With wonder, and says, "By thunder
Old New York ain't 'abroad', it's home;
Not like Paris, Madrid or Rome.
Surely Toronto never meant
To shove us off'n the Continent."

Nay, good friend, we are not so blinded.
We also are Continentally-minded
We love Times Square at the noon of night,
But it isn't home, by a naughty-word sight.
In dreams it always seems
Familiar to us as Toronto lanes,
But in fact, its noble towers and fanes
Are *not* Canadian, which William Rose
Beyond the shadow of question knows.

J. E. M.

•

Hitler says that after this war there will be no victors and vanquished, only survivors and annihilated. Even so, we still prefer to survive.

•

Anyhow the Montreal white-collar workers have been keeping their cuffs white too.

•

Economy?

With labor scarce we spend not much on making beer or wine.
Instead we cut production to a point so very fine
That now we waste a lot more time in scrambling for the stuff
Than what it took to make it when we used to make enough.

NICK.

•

Goebbels says that 1943 was a bitter year. By the end of 1944 he'll think it was a better year.

•

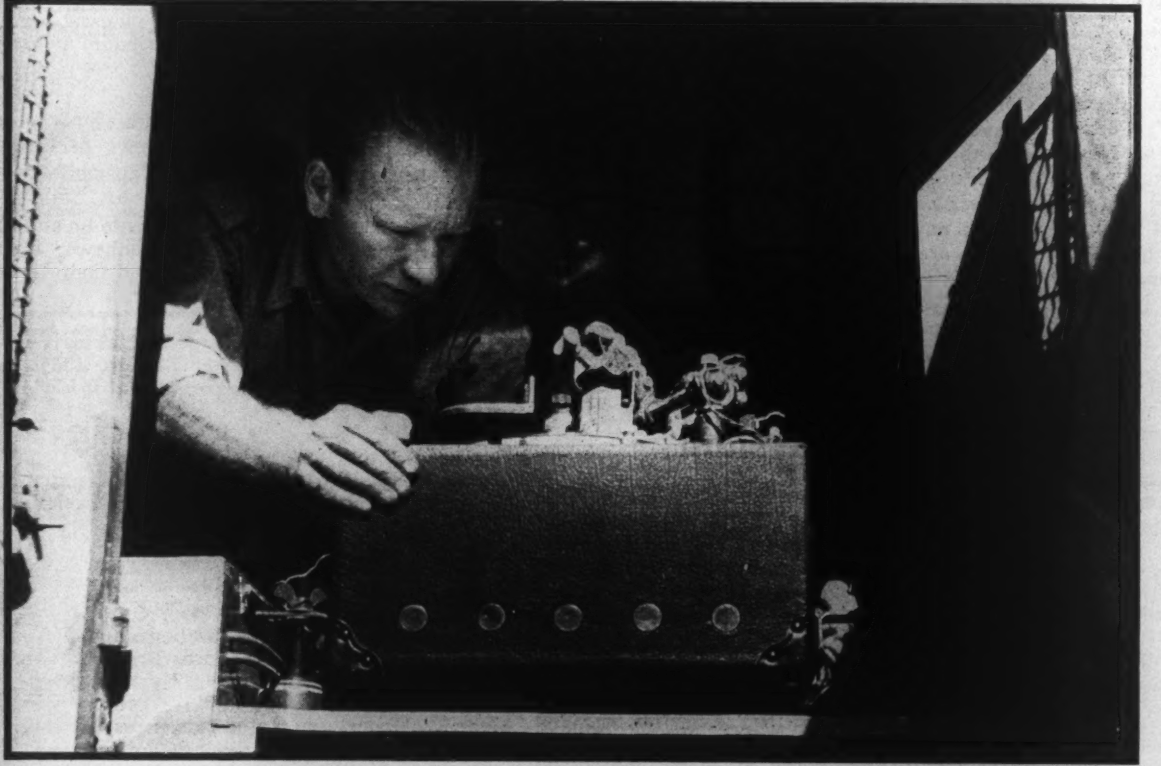
Ely Culbertson has devised a plan for world peace. It takes a lot of finesse.

•

In Montreal it's catching. Even the brakes on the streetcars refuse to work.

War Reporting Complete with Sound Effects . . .

Keeping up with the Canadian advance in Italy, the CBC van records all the sounds of battle. Long lengths of microphone cable enable the commentator to get close to the scene of fighting,



In making a recording, equipment must be at absolute level. A. J. McDonald of Kingston adjusts the screws which allow the set to be "levelled up" with the van parked at any angle.

By special cable from London to SATURDAY NIGHT *from A. E. Powley, editor in charge of CBC Overseas New Service.*

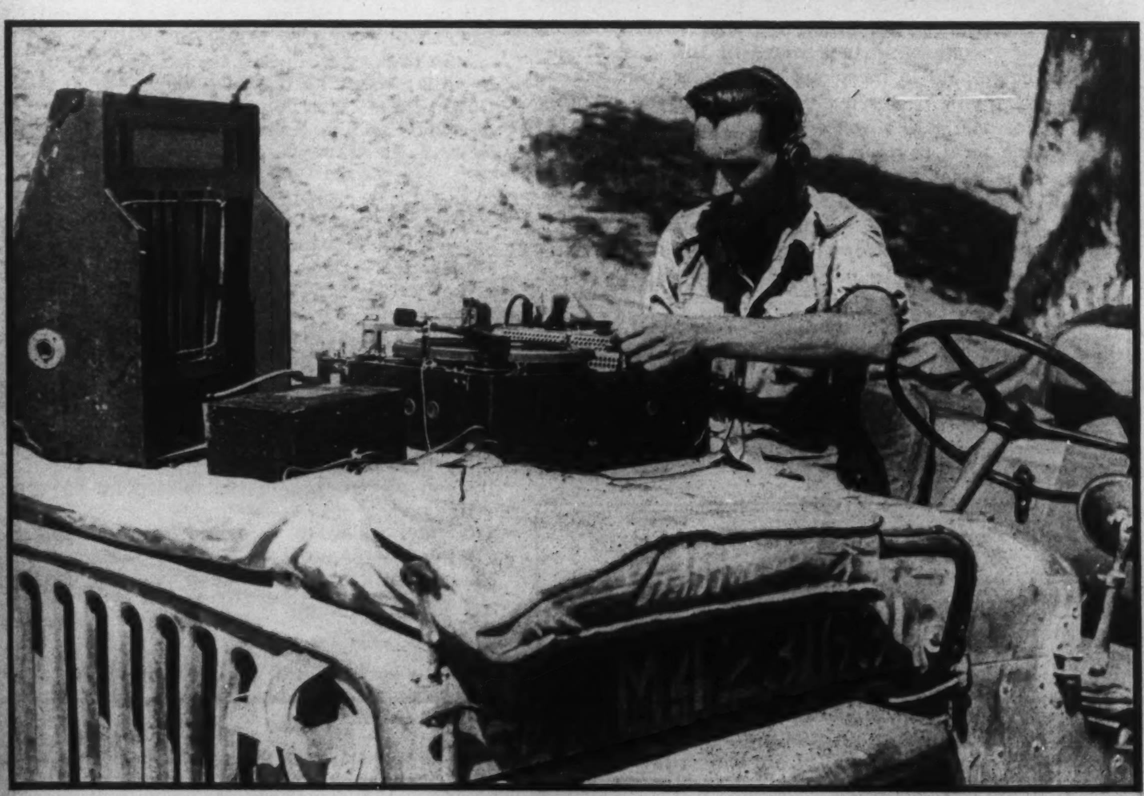
PROBABLY one of the most lasting memories of the war for Matthew Halton and Paul Johnson of the CBC Overseas Unit, will be the night they lugged their portable recording equipment into Italy.

Halton, as CBC war correspondent, had been given a place with the first wave of assault troops to cross the Strait of Messina for the invasion of the mainland. Also in the first wave of assault, but in another landing craft, was Paul Johnson, his team-mate and engineer. Neither of them knew whether they were likely to be shelled, machine-gunned or dive-bombed as they approached the beach, or whether they would be able to step out on to dry land or have to wade ashore in water up to their necks. But they were going to report a war complete with sound effects and so they insisted on taking their recording equipment with them regardless of what they had to meet. They carried it in two carefully water-proofed suitcases. As it happened, they didn't have to wade. They just walked ashore from the landing barge, being shelled lightly by a battery of German 88-millimetres that was soon knocked out by Allied guns from across the straits. Ross Munro, war correspondent for The Canadian Press, who was in the same landing craft as Halton said that the sight of Halton and Johnson invading Italy with those two carefully guarded suitcases was one of the weirdest of that historic night.

Since then, the loving care with which that equipment was transported up to the Italian beach by its trustees, has paid big dividends. Those two suitcases full of equipment have been instrumental in bringing a variety of war reporting to Canadians never before heard; not only the voice of the man who saw the battle, but the battle itself is recorded. It has recorded the thunder of artillery barrages, the voices of officers telephoning fire orders to their batteries from observation posts, the clanking of tanks into battle, and at least on one occasion, the burst of a shell that nearly knocked out the suitcases and their custodians for keeps.

The proper designation of the suitcases is, I believe, a "portable recording unit," but to the CBC staff over here it's just known as "the portable." It is the little brother of the CBC recording equipment in Italy. Its big brother is known simply as "the van." The portable equipment consists mainly of a turntable with a motor which operates from a battery and an amplifier using conventional radio tubes. Its chief advantage is its portability for it can be carried by a jeep easily, and even for short distances by hand. It gets all the power it needs to operate from the battery or a jeep or car. The van is more impressive. It is a specially adapted army vehicle—a heavy-duty personnel carrier, made over to CBC specifications. It carries equipment for recharging the batteries and a stock of blank records. It is a rugged job that has withstood the worst roads in Sicily and Italy. The van and portable do complementary jobs, each being used for the task to which it is best suited.

THOSE in charge of this battlefront apparatus at present are Matt Halton, his French-Canadian colleague, Marcel Ouimet, and two operators of the CBC engineering staff, Arthur W. Holmes and Lloyd Moore. The first CBC correspondent to use both portable and van was Peter Stursberg who covered the Sicilian campaign. His engineering assistants at



CBC Engineer Paul Johnson of Edmonton is shown here in a jeep with portable equipment making a recording by Matthew Halton for broadcast to Canada from Italy, via Algiers and London.

Here, on the side of a cliff overlooking the area of the Canadian advance in Italy, Matthew Halton records a broadcast for later transmission to Canada.

...Is Unique Service of CBC Overseas Unit

CBC Photographs

that time were Paul Johnson and Alex McDonald, whom Holmes and Moore recently relieved.

You can probably visualize the mechanics of making a recording near the front lines, but the business doesn't stop there. The recording has to be gotten on to the air and for that purpose has to travel by dispatch rider and plane to Algiers. The United Nations' radio station at Algiers allots its time among the various networks and devotes a period each day to broadcasting all CBC records received from the front. These broadcasts are picked up and recorded near London by the BBC and the recordings are rebroadcast, this time on a beam directed to Canada, where CBC engineers at Britannia Heights, near Ottawa, again pick up the signal and record it. Incidentally, at the start of its battle-front reporting, the CBC agreed that its broadcasts would be available to all networks. The great extent to which these have been used by the BBC in both its home and overseas transmissions is a testimonial to the value placed by that great British institution on this Canadian job of war reporting.

IT IS only fair to remark here that the CBC has had some notable beats in the matter of battle coverage and that some of the battle scenes you have heard over your loud-speaker have been war reporting such as no other networks have yet supplied their listeners. One CBC "first" worth mentioning was Peter Stursberg's recording of the pipe band of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada at Agira in Sicily together with the sound of the town's church bells. That was perhaps the first sound picture out of Europe. You were thrilled when Halton set up his microphone in the Pompeii amphitheatre and a burst of gunfire tore across his voice throughout his graphic description of the scene before him. Then there was the famous barrage recording by Marcel Ouimet who went with the van, his engineer and a conducting officer, to a point on a mountain road where they could see the Canadian infantry attacking in the valley below while our guns thundered far behind and shells screamed overhead. Just to make that broadcast perfect, squadrons of Spitfires arrived and roared right over the microphone in the intervals of shelling. Stursberg, who was in Algiers when that record came in, says that the whole staff of the Algiers radio and practically all the correspondents in town gathered in the studio to listen to the playback of that recording; and the BBC, which sent it halfway around the world, introduced it as one of the finest gunfire recordings ever obtained.

SINCE this article deals with personalities as well as equipment, special mention ought to be made of the men who make this new kind of battle reporting possible — the recording engineers. They share all the risks of the job and usually without bylines. If you heard Matt Halton's Victory Loan broadcast, you will recall that he was accompanied by two CBC engineers—Paul Johnson and Alex McDonald. In this broadcast one shellburst nearly put an end to the whole venture when it knocked Halton down and sent Johnson sprawling across his equipment. As for Arthur Holmes and Lloyd Moore, who are now taking Johnson's and McDonald's places, they started taking their risks early. They were both torpedoed on the way to the front.

First CBC correspondent to use both portable and van was Peter Stursberg, Vancouver. He stands here in the van with the top open to get a better view of the action he describes.

Since the war started several CBC men have been seconded to the BBC. Among them is Rooney Pelletier, former Overseas Representative of the CBC, shown here interviewing General McNaughton.

Marcel Ouimet, CBC's French-Canadian correspondent and former senior editor of its Montreal Newsroom, does on-the-spot reporting for Quebec listeners.

In addition to these packs, CBC Engineers Holmes (left) and Moore (right) must carry along with them several hundred pounds of portable recording gear. Both were torpedoed enroute to the front.

We Should Put Our Army Back to Work

By K. A. BAIRD

The compulsory-service Army of Canada involves a tremendous waste of man-power and a grave diminution of industrial agricultural efficiency, in the opinion of this writer, who is a physician of Saint John, N.B., and has frequently contributed to these columns on scientific and sociological subjects.

Canada should take the position, says Dr. Baird, that she has already contributed her share of fighting man-power, and concentrate on contributing more than her share of supplies, including food.

TO SAY that the Canadian Government has muddled the man-power problem of the country is merely to repeat an idea which has already been expressed many times by the Man on the Street. It seems to this writer that there is a simple and sensible solution of this problem which should be applied without delay if the Canadian people are to make their greatest possible contribution to the cause of defeating the Axis, *and rebuilding the civilized world.* This solution is for the present Government to be big enough to admit quite frankly that their present policy has been a mistake, and to change it entirely for a new one. In brief this would involve two things; namely to stop *calling up* for military training men and boys who can be more useful in industry or agriculture, and to release all those who have already had a reasonable amount of military training, but who also are trained to take their places in various specialized industrial and agricultural occupations which need them.

The present program has involved the calling of men from essential war industries, wasting the time of physicians to examine and categorize them, complicating the employers' work by making it necessary for them to apply for postponement, and in many cases taking into the army men whose particular job was doing far more to help defeat the Axis than they can possibly do by military service *in Canada.* It is sufficient for the purpose of this article to cite two illustrations of these misuses of man-power.

Wasting Time

A man engaged in essential industry is not exempted; his call-up is "postponed", keeping him in a beautiful state of uncertainty, not conducive to best work. That is not all. Even in cases where postponement is probable the man's time is wasted—sometimes more than one whole working day—hunting for a physician who will waste nearly half an hour in making the examination. More time of persons in the local Selective Service office is wasted in filing the physician's report. When this report is received the man's call-up is duly "postponed". If and when he is sent another call-up notice after a few months, it requires him to be re-examined and re-categorized. In other words, the time of the first physician is entirely wasted. The time of Canadian physicians is probably more valuable to the country than that of the bureaucrats who have failed to change this rule, with which they started so-called National Selective Service some years ago.

Why are all university students forced to spend time at military drill? Many of them are at university because they are supposed to be training for special scientific and technical work. Yet in some cases laboratory time has been shortened to find time for practising infantry drill. Having taken this drill, why does the college graduate who enters the armed forces have to take the same basic training as any other young man who has not had the "benefits" of C.O.T.C. training? Why do medical students, whose course is of necessity already shortened to the point of injuring their training, find themselves spending hours at military drill?

The Government vaguely realizes all is not well in this matter. It has appointed a University Advisory Board to study man-power problems affecting universities. Such an appointment comes not more than three years after the need was evident to many of us.

Labor Shortages

In the case of mining, farming, and lumbering (including firewood) the Government has practically admitted that it has depleted the available labor supply to the point where actual harm has been done to the country. Feeble attempts to undo this harm have included releasing a few hundred miners or farmers from the Army *for brief periods,* asking high school boys and girls and women from the city to take the place of young farmers (as though farming were an unskilled occupation), etc.

There are however some other equally strategic lines of work where the activity of the closed mind has entirely ignored the essential nature of work other than military. To mention but one of these; transportation has been jeopardized, and in some cases ships have not been loaded in time to go with their convoys because there were not enough men available to load them, and this at a time when the Government and press alike were emphasizing that the critical point in the whole United Nations' effort was the availability of shipping.

Against this damage, which has been done and is being done to the material contribution of the country, there is on the credit side of the program a trained army of several hundred thousand men. Just why all of these men should still be in uniform in Canada, many comparatively idle and all unproductive consumers, is extremely difficult for many citizens to see today. The possibilities of an invasion of this country by an enemy whose chief worry is that he will be invaded are becoming increasingly remote, and seem hardly great enough to justify the country tying its industrial hand in order to keep its military hand at a maximum efficiency. In the second place, if and when any such attempt at invasion occurred it would have to reckon with the several millions of soldiers now available on the North American continent, and not with a few hundred thousand Canadians alone

The simple and sensible solution proposed is that Canada should suggest to her partners that she has already contributed her proportionate share to the man-power of the United Nations; that when the United States has contributed a similar proportion there will be more trained men available on this continent than can be shipped overseas with our present available shipping for a long time to come. With the exception of maintaining her present overseas man-power through enlistment, Canada should now concentrate on contributing (as she can) *much more than her share* of supplies of war materials (including food). We have the raw products and an industrial minded people. We are in a position to ship the products of farm and factory to either east or west! Our contribution is already reported by some to be proportionately equal to or greater than that of the other United Nations. Let us continue to increase it.

A secondary but not unimportant result of such a program would be that the problem of demobilization would be well on the way to being solved.

Excellent as has been Canada's war effort, critics of the Government have accused it of having been late with most of its activities since as far back as the first proposal for an Empire air training scheme. What an opportunity for the Government to anticipate the people by preparing *now,* rather than after the need arises, for Canada to play a leading part in feeding and rebuilding the civilized world!

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Britain Has Improved Pay-as-You-Go Plan

By B. K. SANDWELL

The British Treasury, with characteristic resourcefulness, has perfected a system of tax collection for wage-earners by which the taxpayer is kept square with the tax collector at the end of each successive pay period. If his earnings fall off for any reason to such an extent that the amount which he has already paid is greater than that which his income calls for, he gets an immediate refund on the following pay-day. No readjustment is necessary at the end of the year.

The British think that this system will work well. If it works well in Britain, why not in Canada?

FOR some mysterious reason, possibly lack of newspaper space, nothing seems to have been said in Canada about a revolutionary system for the collection of income tax from wage-earners, which is being put into effect this year in Great Britain, and which was explained by the British Treasury in a White Paper on September 22 of last year. Since that date the Treasury has agreed to extend the system up to incomes of $2,400 a year; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that a Bill would be introduced to extend it, with certain additional safeguards, to all earned incomes.

The system would offer immense advantages in Canada, especially in a year in which employment is likely to be somewhat less continuous than in 1943. Its essence lies in what is called the "cumulative tax" principle. In an explanatory article published a few weeks ago by British Information Services, the following description is given of the method by which the weekly deductions from wages or repayments to the wage-earner, as the case may be, are so arranged that no final adjustments will be needed at the end of the year, no matter how irregular the earnings have been. The adjustment takes place automatically with each tax payment, and at every weekend the tax payer is "square" with the income tax authorities for the whole period from the beginning of the year up to that date.

"Instead of trying to calculate separately the tax on each pay envelope, the tax is calculated and withheld on the basis of the wage-earner's *total* earnings in the financial year up to and including that pay period. In this calculation the exact amount of personal tax reliefs for the same pay period is automatically taken into account by means of a simple Tax Table. The amount of tax deducted by the employer from every pay envelope is:

"(a) The total tax due on the aggregate earnings up to and including that pay period, *less*

"(b) The tax already deducted in the previous pay periods of the financial year."

Easy to Operate

It is claimed that the system will operate with great ease and with no elaborate calculations by employers. The basis of the simplicity is the Code Number given to each employee, classifying him according to the personal allowances—single, married, dependents, working expenses, etc.—to which he was entitled in the previous financial year. Thus a married man with one child, and therefore entitled in Great Britain to deduct $760 from his total annual income as a tax-free allowance, is classified under "Code 33." The employer gets a set of Tax Tables in which he has only to look up the total amount that this man has received during the fiscal year to date, and he can see at a glance the amount which he must deduct or refund for the current week.

In the case of an absence through sickness, or a fall in earnings through short time or any other reason, the cumulative tax at the end of a payweek may be less than the tax already paid. In that case the employer will *refund* the difference, so that the employee's cumulative tax payments will exactly equal, every week, his tax obligations.

In the event of the taxpayer's circumstances altering so as to increase the allowances to which he is entitled—as for example by the birth of a second child, giving him $200 more tax free allowance—the Inspector of Taxes will notify the employer to put the worker under a new Code Number, and the tax will thereafter be automatically calculated as if the larger allowance had been operative for the whole year. In case of change of employment, the old employer will notify the tax authorities and give the employee a certificate of wages paid and tax deducted in the tax year to date. The new employer will take over and continue to operate the system just as if the employment had in fact been continuous.

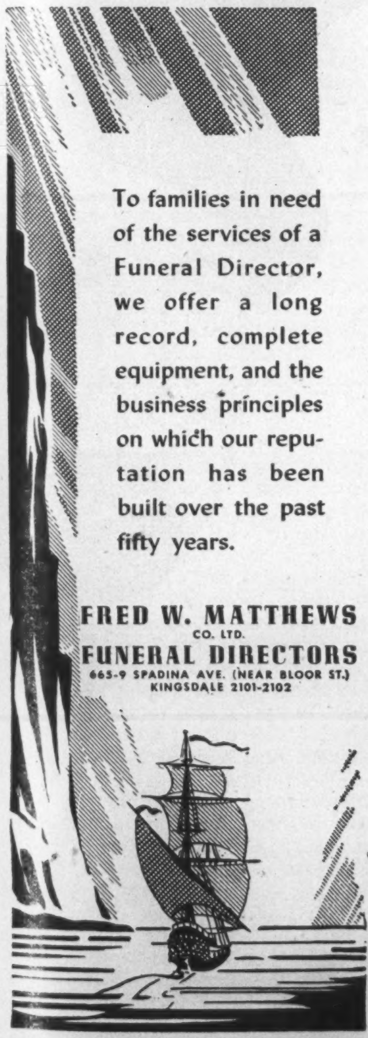
It is claimed that this system will diminish rather than increase the amount of work to be done by the accounting staff of the employer. But even if it left it unchanged or slightly increased it, the psychological benefit resulting from the worker knowing exactly where he stands with the government at the end of each pay week should be enough to make the new system well worth while. It will go into effect with the first week of the new fiscal year, at the beginning of April, but as the Canadian income tax is calculated, not on the government's fiscal year, but on the calendar year, the question arises whether it would be possible to introduce it in the middle of a year, or whether it is necessary to wait until next January. Since all that was necessary is to tabulate the tax due to date on the amount of income received to date, deduct the amount actually paid up to the end of the previous week, and collect the balance, it would seem as if it could be introduced without much trouble at any time.

The following Table will suffice to indicate the method of operation. It is calculated in Canadian money for a man under Code 33 of the British system.

Week No.	Gross Pay to Date	Tax Due to Date	Tax Already Paid	Tax Deducted or Refunded in Week
1	$ 39.20	$ 7.60	$	$7.60
2	77.20	13.40	7.60	5.80
3	112.40	20.20	13.40	6.80
19	695.50	128.60	122.00	6.60
20	733.70	137.20	128.60	8.60
21 (sick)	....	....	....	...
22	767.60	133.80	137.20	4.40*
23	801.20	139.60	133.80	6.80

*—Refund.

Crews of anti-aircraft batteries must be capable of accurate and quick identification of planes. A favorite method of teaching aircraft recognition is seen here. A.T.S. girls are putting together a jig saw puzzle of a plane to familiarize themselves with the features of various craft.



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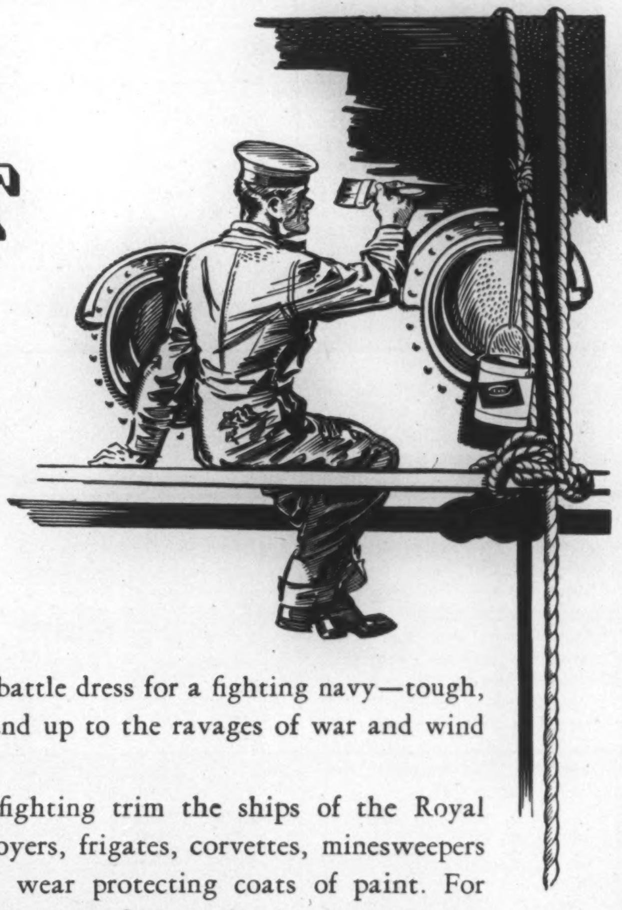

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Don't Blame Chairman McTague for the Labor Relations Plan

By G. C. WHITTAKER

AN IRISHMAN often will stand for a lot of injury in a good cause. It is only when insult is added to injury that you can be sure he will stop turning the other cheek. When that occurs you can be pretty sure. Somebody should have been reminding Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, the Minister of Labor, of this racial characteristic. Because Mr. Mitchell has been sticking his neck out rather dangerously far, and Mr. Justice McTague, the Chairman of the National War Labor Board, is not much less Irish for being Irish-Canadian.

In the good cause of composed and stabilized labor relations Mr. McTague, as everybody has seen, has been standing for a good deal over the last few months. Nobody had been doing very much about labor relations and in 1942 and early 1943 they had got so far out of hand that they were threatening and in some cases actually obstructing the war effort.

Coming to Ottawa some ten months ago as Chairman of the National War Labor Board, McTague undertook to try to find out what the trouble was and to devise a plan for curing it. Last August he submitted a plan to this end to the government—the only plan that has been submitted by anybody except that of his sometime colleague of the Labor Board, Mr. Cohen, which was forthcoming at the same time.

For over three months he saw no outward sign of action on his plan, but must, if he was looking closely, have seen a lot of backing and filling behind the scene. Then in December he saw the adoption, or moves toward the adoption, of mutilated sections of his plan. He saw the wage control section emerge from the cabinet minus its cornerstone of provision for the family requirements of low-paid workers. The labor relations control section has not yet emerged, but the National War Labor Board chairman must be well aware that it has been tossed about among ministerial and bureaucratic politicians until its identification marks have been pretty well worn off.

Hard on McTague

These things, it is to be supposed, must have been pretty hard for the NWLB chairman to sustain. But we fancy they can be regarded as injuries sustained in a good cause. At any rate he has sustained them. But now something has been added to the injuries. Neither the new wage control order which is now in force nor the compulsory collective bargaining formula which has been turned into a draft order and sent to the provincial governments for approval is likely to be enthusiastically accepted by the interests most closely concerned. In two places this lack of enthusiasm is apt to be particularly well understood—in the offices of National War Labor Board and in those of Labor Minister Mitchell and his departmental advisers.

Realizing this, we were astonished to learn that the foreshortened wage control order and the, by inside reports, somewhat immature draft of the proposed collective bargaining order were being paraded by Mr. Mitchell's Department as the products of Mr. McTague's planning. It seems to us that when McTague finds, as he is bound one of these days to find, that he is being held responsible for labor enactments or supposed enactments which bear such little resemblance to the plans he submitted to the government last August something is liable to happen. If it does, we would fancy it would happen in the vicinity of Mr. Mitchell's Labor Department.

Still, while these labor measures now appear to fall well short of his designs, they may yet round out in a manner to make the fruits of McTague's efforts and patience worth while. It is quite possible for one thing that his cornerstone of provision for low-paid workers may be put back into the wage control structure. The government could do it in the alternative way suggested in the McTague report—by family allowances for dependent children. The place for it to do it, if it is going to, is in the social security program which it will presently bring forth.

As for the proposed collective bargaining measure, it has gone off to the provincial governments dressed up with such political skill as to make it difficult for either Mr. Godbout of Quebec or Mr. Drew of Ontario to reject it, although their viewpoints are divergent on the pivotal question of whether a federal collective bargaining scheme should be restricted to war industry or should extend to other industries. Ottawa proposes that in Quebec it should be confined to war industry if Mr. Godbout sees fit but that in Ontario Mr. Drew would be at liberty to broaden its application as much as he wishes. The proposal is that as far as Ottawa is concerned the federal formula is offered as a war measure for war industry but that if any province wishes to subject other industries to it, it could do so by its own action. As the bargaining formula would be administered by a national labor relations board and by regional boards nominated by the provinces, the provincial people would have small cause to complain of federal invasion of their jurisdiction in labor matters.

Whatever deficiencies the bargaining formula as drafted by Dr. Bryce Steart, former Acting Deputy Minister of Labor, may have, it follows in some respects at least the lines anticipated when the McTague and Cohen reports were submitted last summer. The closed shop, for example, demanded by some of the labor leaders and opposed by industrial organizations as a design for giving the unions a dominating position in labor relations, is ruled out. A worker is left free to contract himself out of a union if he sees fit. Plant unions, which labor spokesmen before the Labor Board in the labor relations inquiry wanted barred from recognition as bargaining agencies, are ruled in, given the same status as trades unions.

But it looks now as if the end of the war would be a good deal closer before a wartime collective bargaining system comes into operation. The provincial governments probably will take their time about determining their reactions to the proposed formula and it is reported in Ottawa that Minister Mitchell is not disposed to hurry them.

BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

Will United Nations' Combined Boards Continue in Peace?

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

THE Combined Boards of the United Nations constitute without doubt the most effective and promising example ever provided of international collaboration on a broad economic scale. The Boards are interesting for three particular reasons; first, because of the part they are playing in winning the war; secondly, because of the relationship between them and such agencies as the Middle East Supply Centre and UNRRA, whose job it will be to look after the essential material and economic requirements of the needy nations; and thirdly, because of the political issues involved in any attempt at international economic organization.

The Combined Boards deal with food, raw materials, production and resources, munitions assignments and shipping adjustment. Though brought into being by the war they have so effectively caught up the activities and requirements of civilians as well as those of the allied fighting forces that the need may exist, if we are to progress from organized war to organized peace, for at least some of the boards or machinery created out of them to operate in postwar years.

Three of the Boards (Raw Materials, Shipping Adjustment, Munitions Assignments) have but two members each, one American and one British. The other two, Food, Production and Resources, have a Canadian member as well. These members are either heads of government departments or special government offices or their representatives. The Board members are assisted by various advisers, executive officers and staffs. The offices of the Boards are growing into a kind of international civil service similar to the old Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Food, Raw Materials

The two Boards whose activities are perhaps of the most direct interest to the layman are the Combined Food and Combined Raw Materials Boards formed in June and January 1942 respectively. Their task is similar, to encourage the production and to allocate the supplies of food and raw materials from all over the world to consumers in widely dispersed areas. For instance, when the Japanese overran so many of our sources of supply in the Pacific, the job of the newly formed Raw Materials Board was to stimulate the production of rubber both natural and synthetic in other areas and to eke out stocks and the new supplies in a most economical and efficient manner.

The Boards get a schedule of requirements partly from the Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee in Washington for the military side of the war and partly from their own agencies. For instance, both these Boards have closely associated bodies in London, which collect information as to requirements and resources of the British Commonwealth in the Eastern Hemisphere.

The Food Board secretariat set up committees to deal, not only with different categories of food products, but with such matters as fertilizers, dehydration, agricultural and food machinery, postwar rehabilitation. A close liaison is kept with the other Combined Boards, particularly for the purpose of ensuring that machinery and fertilizers are allocated and transported to the places most in need of them. An inter-agency committee keeps the Board in touch with the British and American departments of the organizations concerned with its work. The interest of the Dominions and colonies, and the refugee governments in London and Cairo, of neutrals, the USSR, the Middle East Supply Centre, the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, and the British Postwar Commodity Policy and Relief Department are represented on the London food committee, which transmits their requirements to Washington.

Both Food Board and Raw Materials Board have arranged for purchasing agreements between certain of the United Nations by which one government undertakes to be exclusive buyer of certain commodities on behalf of other governments adhering to the agreement.

Food for Freed Lands

The Food Board is also concerned with provisioning the liberated territories. For instance, it releases supplies from its pool through the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation to the Middle East Supply Centre, which is concerned with feeding some of the East and North African liberated territories, and the North African economic board set up in French N. Africa to investigate civilian needs for the necessities of life makes its claims to authorities in London and Washington through the appropriate committee in those countries. Stocks of foods, seeds, vitamins are being built up on the Combined Food Board's recommendations so that reserves will be available as further territories are freed.

The scope of the Raw Materials Board can be gauged by the following extracts from its terms of reference. "This board will plan the best and speediest development and expansion and use of raw material resources under the jurisdiction and control of the two governments, the U.S.A. and Great Britain, and make recommendations necessary to execute such plans. Such recommendations shall be carried out by all parts of the respective governments. In collaboration with other of the United Nations it will work toward the best utilization of their raw material resources and formulate plans and recommendations for development and expansion of purchases or other effective use of their raw materials."

An advisory operating committee does spadework on questions to come before this Board. Although in theory all raw materials are within the boards' scope, in practice it only concerns itself with those where a shortage threatens to curtail war production. There are nearly fifty such materials at present, some of them, steel, copper, and aluminum, being subjects of special arrangements between the Raw Materials and Production and Resources Boards.

Collaboration

Collaboration with other United Nations and neutrals are effected either directly with foreign representatives in Washington or through channels established by the State Department and Board of Economic Warfare in Washington or the Commonwealth Supply Council in London. Where possible, regard is paid to the existing trade relations between consuming and producing countries, though in general the action of the Board in allocating sources of supply had to be much more sweeping than this would allow.

On the subject of need for international control immediately after the war, William Batt, United States member of the Board, said, "When the war ends there will be a scramble by all nations for available supplies" and again, "A Board, such as the present Combined Board, could bring about the wisest possible use of the short supply of goods that will be available."

The two boards just described are of course very dependent on the activities of the two Combined Shipping and Adjustment Boards. One of the latter has headquarters in Washington and the other in London. In principle, the shipping resources of the United States and Great Britain are deemed to be pooled and the fullest information is exchanged by the two countries. For military and physical reasons, movement of shipping under the control of Great Britain is directed by the Ministry of War Transport, but voyages are swapped between British and American vessels when economy and efficiency demand.

Integrates Production

The Combined Board on Production and Resources differs from the others in that whilst serving as a focal point at which effective decisions can be taken in the production field, it does not entail much administrative machinery. It has a very close liaison with the combined chiefs of staffs on whose strategic policy the planning of the board must be founded. The board's job is to integrate production programs in the United States, Canada and Britain in accordance with the strategic demands of the Allied war plan, but it must also have regard for the necessity of saving shipping space and for the essential requirements of the civilian population.

It is the job of the Combined Munitions Assignment Board to see that goods produced under the Production and Resources Board reach the right places at the right time, regardless of the original intended destination.

Between them the boards have handled a supply problem of unparalleled magnitude and on the whole handled it extremely well. Their continuance after the war is not however, regarded favorably either by all the United Nations or even by all the principal groups within the individual nations. Many United Nations are not members of the boards and are suspicious of possible Anglo-American control of international economic life. Some business groups, including British and American, are opposed to the continuance of such controls on principle, particularly any control of import and export programs, which they suspect may survive to curtail international trade. The leftwing groups fear the control of supplies may place arbitrary political power in the hands of reactionary regimes, which sometimes appear to have been approved by Britain and America.

On the other hand, the joint effort of Britain and America in economic matters is helping to greatly shorten the war. Moreover, through the Middle East Supply Centre and its executive bodies, the U.K. Commercial Corporation and the U.S. Commercial Corporation, they are providing an object lesson in what can be achieved in terms of relief, rehabilitation and construction in needy areas where the policy-making body is unhampered by national wrangles and jealousies born of that predatory anachronism, national sovereignty. The record of the M.E. Supply Centre and Commercial Corporations is a fascinating story. I hope to tell something of it later.

This memorial to a heroic Parachute Brigade which suffered heavy casualties in North Africa marks the site of one of the unit's battles — the Tamara Valley in Northern Tunisia.

THE BRITISH CALL THIS VULTEE DIVE BOMBER THE "VENGEANCE"... In the U. S. Army Air Force it's known as the A-31... Each ship gets its first bomb load months earlier, due to the time originally saved by Kodak's Matte Transfer method.

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Kodak's new photographic method gets planes into production 60 days sooner

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Kodak perfected Matte Transfer Paper—a means of applying a photographic emulsion to other surfaces. At the aircraft factory, under "safe" red light, the transfer paper is cemented to a sheet of metal—then the paper base is stripped away, leaving the emulsion. If desired, this metal may be a sheet of structural aluminum which is used in constructing an airplane. The metal is a "printing surface" capable of becoming a photographic print.

Drawing on metal

In the meantime, the designer's draughtsmen are at work on another sheet of metal, making their mechanical drawing of an airplane part. The metal sheet on which they work has a coating of Kodak's fluorescent lacquer. This lacquer glows, with a blue light, in the presence of X-rays—except where the pencil lines black it out.

"X-ray printing"

The finished drawing sheet is exposed to X-rays, and placed in contact with the sensitized aluminum. The result is a life-size photograph of the drawing on the metal. Another method widely employed is conventional photographic copying and enlarging—using Matte Transfer Paper to produce a printing surface on metal.

With either method, Matte Transfer Paper brings the speed and accuracy of photography. Months are saved—and the planes so vital to victory roll that much more quickly off the production line... Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

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THE HITLER WAR

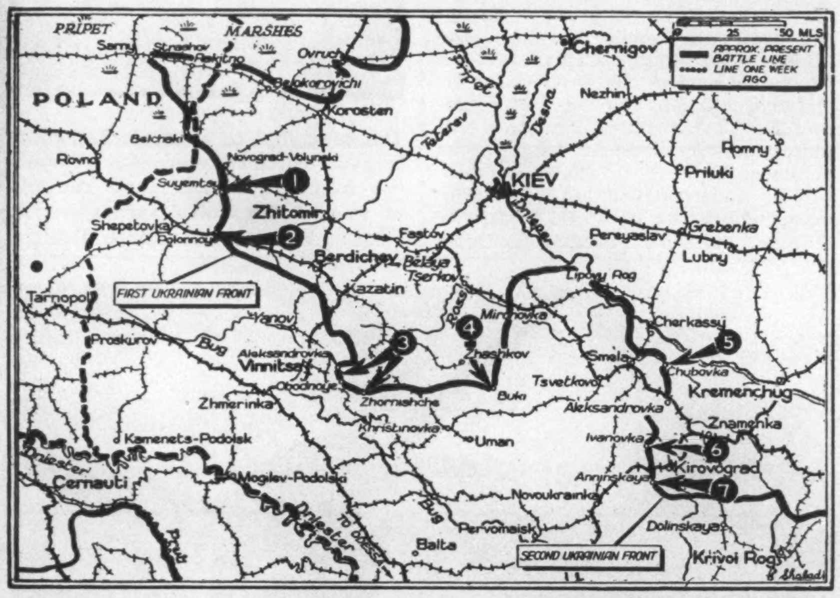
Riding on High Tide of Victory Russia Makes Frontier Demand

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHILE the Red Army is giving the Germans and the world a masterly lesson in strategy, and preparing the greatest disaster of the war for the enemy, the Soviet Government has finally laid down its territorial demands against Poland.

The accompanying map covers a rather restricted sector, but shows the front accurately, and the railway lines which are the chief objectives of the fighting, in detail. To gain a full appreciation of the breach which has been opened in the German front, I recommend marking the front as given here on the larger maps printed with earlier articles.

The rapid extension of the Kiev bulge, after the failure of the German counter-offensive of November and December, until it has overrun almost the entire network of communications linking the German Southern and Central Armies is one of the most amazing feats of the war. First Zhitomir and Korosten, the concentration points for the German counter-offensive, were regained. Then, while one Soviet arm extended up the Korosten—Sarny railway to secure for the Red Army's flank the cover of the Pripet Marshes, the main weight of the drive was turned southwestwards.



—Map by New York Times

Map references on the Soviet Ukrainian offensive in column to right.

A bulge was thrust down between Berdichev and Byelya Tserkov, but before it could proceed far these two places, prepared by the Germans as defence hubs, had to be reduced. They held but a few days, and the full force of the Soviet offensive swept down like a scythe behind the large German armies still tarrying, unaccountably and incredibly, in the far reaches of the Dnieper bend.

Now note the details of the Russian plan to trap this Southern Army. Reaching out to Sarny, they have cut the next lateral railway, west of the Zhitomir-Korosten line, by which the Germans might have transferred reserves from the Central front to this more critical area. Driving on Shepetovka (1) and (2), they aim to seize one of the points of concentration for any new German counter-offensive.

At (3) they are cutting below Vinnitsa, have severed the rail line running north to that city and reportedly reached the Bug River. Only 20 miles ahead of them, across this river, lies their main objective, the double-track Odessa-Lwow railway, chief supply and escape route for the German armies in the Dnieper bend. Apparently the Soviets judged it quicker to cut this below Zhmerinka than to make a frontal attack on that junction town, which the Germans may be assumed to be holding with what reserves they can find.

Extent of Disaster

At (4) the Soviet drive has now carried across the rail escape line west from the Smela pocket; and while the Red Army harasses the German retreat at (5), it seeks to cut the sole remaining line running southwards from Smela, by its attacks at (6) and (7). The latter attacks are rapidly nearing the junctions of Novoukrainka and Dolinskaya. To close the final escape route out of the deep bend, a landing has been made at Ochakov, on the Black Sea coast, apparently to cut in behind Nikolayev.

From the success of the Soviet manoeuvre to date it seems a fair estimate that half of the approximately 50 divisions between Zhmerinka and the Kerch Straits will be cut off or destroyed, and the other half be lucky to escape into Roumania.

A natural suspicion has greeted the statements by German military spokesmen to Swedish journalists on this crisis. Haven't the Germans some motive for exaggerating it? But truly the situation seems to justify everything they have admitted: that a 200-mile gap has been opened, leaving them one front of 360 miles and another of 480 miles in the east; and that this battle might well decide the war.

Something else which a Berlin military spokesman said struck me even harder, and that was that "things were coming out just as the High Command had feared." This is as much as to say that "the High Command foresaw this and advocated a deep withdrawal, but *he* wouldn't have it. So blame *him*, not us, for this disaster." This is just a shade bolder criticism of the Fuehrer's intuitive strategy than the classic commentary of Lt.-Gen. Dittmar on Hitler's November beer-hall speech.

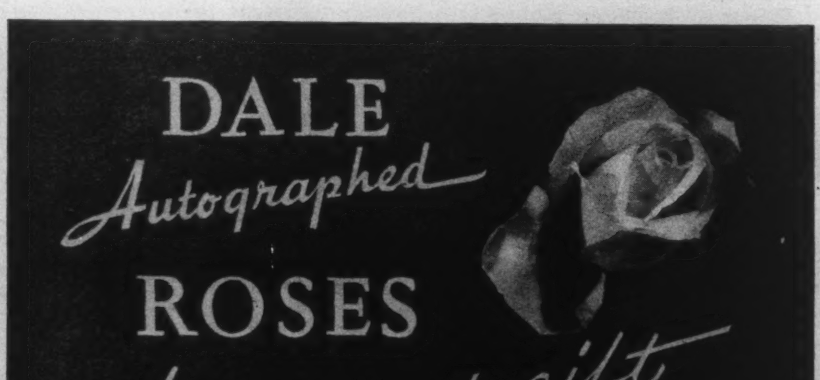
Dittmar's Doubletalk

Dittmar, who speaks for the High Command, and not for Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry, remarked that "when the Fuehrer says that the last battle, in spite of everything, will be ours and not the enemy's, weighty reasons must exist for such a statement. It would be presumptuous, however, to try to discern the reasons which had led this unique personality to this conclusion, since his ideas came from sources beyond the scrutiny of cold reason."

The German High Command is trying to clear its reputation. If it is speaking out this much in public, its members must have talked much more in private about the need for freeing the army from the incubus of Hitler's intuition. Against the possibility of an Army coup d'état Hitler has taken endless precautions, ever since he created this giant. He cleared out Blomberg and Fritsch and their close companions when they demurred over his plans for seizing Austria and Czechoslovakia. He removed Brauchitsch when the High Command grumbled over Hitler's mistake at Moscow, and Bock during the Battle of Stalingrad.

It is quite possible that the rumor that von Mannstein has now been removed is true. Hitler and Himmler must be keeping the closest watch on the High Command, and in their struggle for survival they will sacrifice anyone. But some day the army will turn openly on the party's watchdogs, the S.S., and will seize Hitler and Himmler and kill them, unless they commit suicide beforehand. That could arise out of this crisis on the eastern front, or out of the crisis following our invasion.

Rolling into Poland on the high tide of victory, the Soviets have now, for the first time, staked out their offi-



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cial western border claim. And they do it very astutely making no mention of the Molotov-Ribbentrop line of partition of 1939, but claiming instead the Curzon Line of 1920. Thus the onus for setting Poland's eastern border is neatly put on us. This line runs just west of Grodno and Brest-Litovsk, south along the Bug to Sokal, and off to the south-west, leaving Przemysl within Polish territory. It cuts off about 40 per cent of the area of Poland.

This line was devised by an Allied Committee under Lord Curzon, and proposed as a minimum eastern border for Poland, at a time when she was being overrun by the Bolshevik army, in July 1920. When a conference was assembled at Minsk on August 17, the Soviets freely agreed to the Curzon Line, but revealed in their demands for demobilization of the Polish Army and creation of a "Citizen's Militia" their plan to secure a Poland after their own pattern through revolutionary methods.

At this moment, the tide of battle, which had rolled up to within 15 miles of Warsaw, suddenly turned. The erstwhile victorious Soviet armies were completely routed. Rolling them back far to the east, the Poles secured in the Riga Conference two months later the frontier which they maintained until September 1939.

History of Frontier

Now what are the rights and wrongs in this matter? Before she was partitioned in 1772 Poland reached almost to Riga, beyond Nevel, Vitebsk and Gomel, and almost to Kiev and Kremenchug. The frontier of 1920 followed almost the line laid down by Russia after the first Partition, by which Russia pared an enormous slice off the Polish domain. The line now laid down by the Soviet Government follows very closely that of the Second Partition, of 1793. So little does history change.

All one can say is that this is the line of the victor. The Russians never forgot their humiliation of 1920, and they are determined to wipe it out. The city people in this region are mainly Poles, the peasants mainly Ruthenians, now called "Western Ukrainians" and "Western White Russians". Not even a *Pravda* editorialist would deny that Vilna and Lwow are ancient centres of Polish culture; and the region around Lwow has never in history been under Russian rule, except between 1939-41. From 1772-1918 it was incorporated in Austria.

How much the non-Poles of Eastern Poland want to join Soviet Russia we will never know. What they wanted in 1920, and fought for in an offensive which reached Kiev, was to create an independent Ukraine. The chief enthusiasts for this idea were later taken care of, by both the Polish and Soviet Governments, handled roughly by the former, and "liquidated" by the latter. When a plebiscite was conducted after the Soviet occupation of Eastern Poland in 1939, the expected 98 per cent vote was returned. To confirm the vote, over a million of the most nationalistic Poles were transported to Siberia.

Right and Might

One could talk all night about the history, the ethnology and the strategy of this region, and the rights which these give to either the Poles or the Russians. But as the very competent *New York Times* correspondent James B. Reston writes from London, this is not so much a question of right and wrong as of right and might.

No one in Britain or America would fight Russia over this question. We admit that she has the power to assert her claims. But certainly the way in which she goes about this, whether she proceeds, unilaterally and uncompromisingly to exact her maximum demands, without consultation with us, and ignoring the Polish Government in London, or whether she brings the question before a United Nations Committee for discussion and settlement, is going to have a profound effect on the collaboration between Russia and the big democracies begun with such acclaim at Moscow and Teheran, as well as on the confidence of smaller nations in the big power leadership.

That is all that Pravda could have taken exception to in Willkie's article: the warning that naked annexationist proceedings would alienate American sympathy and bring about a public reaction against the Roosevelt-Hull world policy.

Fair Chance for Poles

The Polish Government in London may, wisely or unwisely, take their stand on the retention of every inch of the territory of the republic in the east, but Canadians and Poland's other allies are, I believe, mainly interested in seeing that the Poles are given fair treatment and a chance to rebuild their nation in freedom.

In a world in which everything is changing, in a Europe which has suffered a great cataclysm, it is highly unlikely that Poland alone can come through unchanged. The Polish authorities appear to feel that any admission on their part that the frontier could be altered is a weakening of their bargaining position. But now, it seems, the time has come inexorably for them to bargain with Russia.

The Soviet statement of last Tuesday says that "the eastern frontier of Poland can be established by agreement with the Soviet Union" and adds that "it *could* follow the so-called Curzon Line." This thus appears as the maximum Soviet claim, from which some concessions might be won.

Power Politics

Russia, as we have noted, has the power to enforce her will in this matter, and knows it. But she also wishes to remain on good terms with Britain and the United States, who are still furnishing her with vast quantities of supplies — notably the motor transport on which her offensive is rolling—and could aid her greatly in reconstruction after the war.

Moscow will push her claim as far as she can without endangering these good relations — for this is power politics as she plays the game. If the Polish Government would show a disposition to bargain the British and American authorities might give them sufficient support to win back, say the Lwow area, in return clearing Russia's claim to the Baltic States.

Such bargaining may not sound very noble, after the proclamation of the Atlantic Charter, but politics is, after all, the art of the possible, and this procedure seems to represent the "possible" in this case.

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BUT while ultimate victory is certain — *how soon* that victory is another question. A cornered rat fights with savage teeth, desperation and cunning. Certainly there is no complacency on the part of our bomber and fighter crews . . . or our Canadian troops on the continent of Europe . . . or our sailors in sub-packed waters. No—complacency is a "home front disease" that sabotages effort and costs precious lives. Let us have none of it!

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Will Canada's Universities Meet Needs of Post-War?

By JANET R. KEITH

Due to the influx of 'discharged veteran' students, and to adjustments that have been made under war-time conditions, our universities face certain problems in preparing for peace-time operation.

How are all the new students to be accommodated? Will there be more state scholarships and federal aid? Will stress be continued on more practical courses or will the cultural side of the university be re-instated in full?

These, and a number of other questions have to be answered before the peace-time role of our universities can be determined.

WHAT role will Canada's universities be expected to play in post-war reconstruction? Representatives of our universities are scheduled to meet early in 1944 for a conference which will deal extensively with this important question. Without knowing exactly what the conference agenda will be, it is possible to outline some of the problems which will undoubtedly demand consideration.

First, there will be the matter of discharged veterans, both men and women. The government has already passed orders-in-council providing for payment of tuition fees and living allowances to students whose university studies were interrupted by enlistment, and to men and women who wish to enter university after their discharge from the services.

Grants will be at the rate of $44.20 per month or $10.20 per week in the case of a single person, and at the rate of $62.40 per month or $14.40 per week in the case of a married person, together with allowance for dependents at the rate of $12 monthly for the first and second children, $10 for the third and $8 for each subsequent child not in excess of three.

So much for the government's part. But these ex-service men and women will present a special challenge to the universities in which they enrol. Because university attendance has been maintained at a high level throughout the war, the influx of hundreds of new students will place an unprecedented strain on teaching staffs and lecture and laboratory space. At the University of Alberta the committee on rehabilitation of enlisted students is considering the possibilities of a long summer term, a three-term system, or an "evening" university.

"Our chief concern up to the present time," says a spokesman for the University of British Columbia, "has been to find adequate space for increased enrolment, and to provide additional sections of certain regular classes which will begin at different times during the calendar year so as to permit returning students to make a start at their university work without unnecessary delay."

The veteran will be a more mature person than the average undergraduate, and as such will require a slightly different type of instruction. Because he is older he will be anxious to finish his course in the shortest possible time. The problem of offering special courses designed to meet the needs of ex-service men and women will be one of the most pressing which our universities will be called upon to face.

In answer to a query regarding special courses for veterans, spokesmen for several universities stated that plans for such courses are already under way. The University of Western Ontario is planning to offer special courses, "but before we can build up our program we have to ascertain the definite needs; we are making efforts now to ascertain these needs."

Special Courses Planned

McMaster University feels that special courses for returned members of the armed forces will be special combinations of regular courses rather than special lectures.

The University of Toronto is prepared to offer special courses, provided the cost of these courses is met by fees which the students will pay, or by a grant from the dominion government.

The University of Alberta is considering the possibility of offering courses for special categories of ex-service men; for example, refresher courses for graduates of the professional schools.

Then there is the question of allowing academic credit for courses successfully completed in the army, navy and air force. Obviously most of these courses have been of a technical nature, but some of them might be counted as credits in faculties like engineering. However, it is more likely that the record of each student will be considered on its individual merit than that any mass provision for credits will be worked out.

The youthful war workers whose education has been interrupted are not, naturally enough, receiving as much attention as service men and women. It is felt that in most cases they have been well paid for their work, and that their lives have not been dislocated to the extent that they would have been on active service. Nevertheless, a great many young people have left schools and colleges to go to work in war industries, and the universities must be prepared to absorb those who wish to continue with their education.

War has brought certain striking changes to Canadian campuses, and university authorities will have to decide whether any or all of these changes should remain in the post-war period. There are many, for example, who feel that the "ruthless weeding out of incompetent students" demanded by Selective Service in wartime should become a permanent policy.

Not Too Ruthless Weeding

But a spokesman for McMaster University says: "This policy will have to be modified, as it constitutes too great a threat too early in a student's course. Some students wake up late, and some mediocre students are in the end more truly educated people than are some superficially brilliant people. The present scheme is fairest in view of war conditions, but it will need to be modified." And he adds, "I hope there will be fewer students who come to college because it is fashionable; they should be weeded out mercilessly."

Since the outbreak of war military training has been made compulsory for all physically fit men students, and most universities make some form of war work compulsory for women students. Whether this feature of university life is to remain will depend to a large extent on our future attitude as a nation to armaments and military preparedness. It is to be hoped, however, that the physical fitness aspects of military training are with us to stay. Too often the student body of pre-war years was characterized by a high degree of physical alertness amongst the rugby and hockey stars and a "studied sloppiness" amongst all the other men and women.

The wartime demand for highly trained technical personnel has placed a strong emphasis on the so-called

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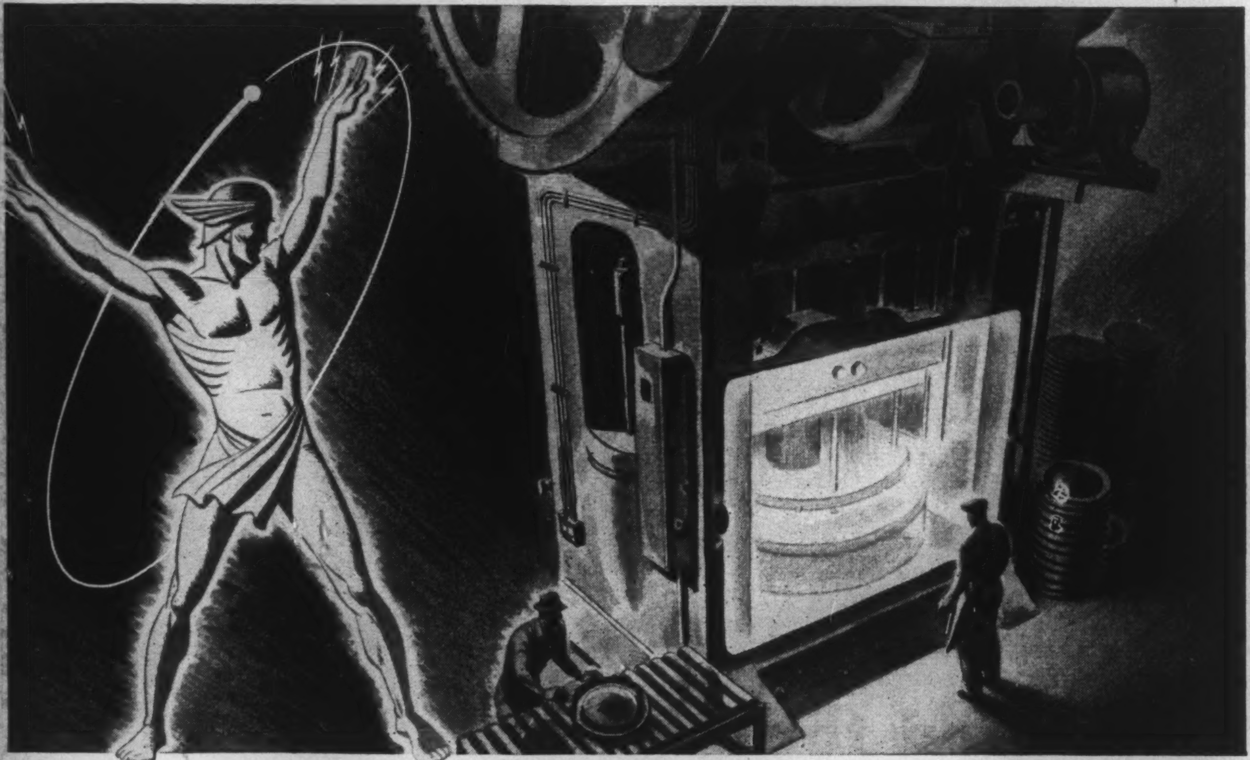

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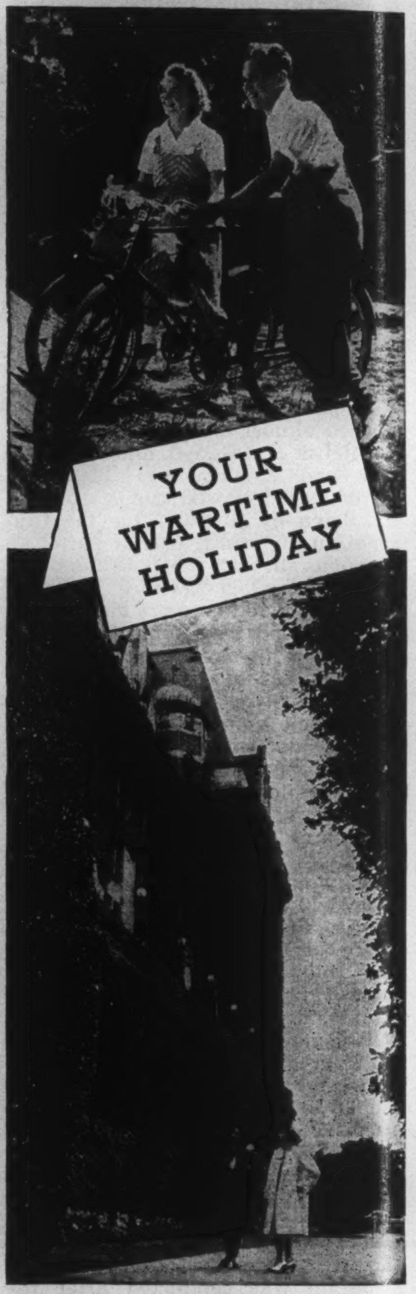

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"practical" subjects, at the expense of liberal arts courses. "The main function of the university in wartime," according to a resolution passed early in 1943 by a student-staff forum at McGill University, "is to train a maximum number of skilled personnel for the armed forces, industry and the essential services of the home front in the shortest possible time." Amongst the 1943 crop of graduates there were 50 per cent more doctors and dentists than there were in 1939, 20 per cent more engineers, and 15 per cent more Bachelor of Science graduates.

Aims Should Be Ideas

Probably most educationalists hope that this emphasis on technical and vocational training will disappear after the war "I believe the over-emphasis on practical subjects will cure itself," says one university spokesman. "No true university can be a glorified technical institute and remain a university. There will probably be an over-supply of expert technicians after the war, and a corresponding revival of interest in the real business of thinking. If an era of increased leisure is before us, the cultural side of education must be stressed."

"I hope," says the registrar of one of the largest Canadian universities, "that after the war, students will again come to the university for an education without undue consideration of the practical use to which such an education may be put. The development of the mind and the pursuit of studies because of an interest in ideas should be the aim of every student."

But Dr. F. Cyril James, principal of McGill University, feels that university courses should be a blend of the liberal and the practical.

"The modern world demands an integrated course of vocational and cultural content," he stated recently before the annual conference of the Association of American Universities, "which will enable the man or woman who graduates to enter directly upon a career of practical usefulness. . . The curriculum of our universities must, in future, be such that no man or woman can complete an undergraduate course without attaining in the process specific competence for the task of earning his or her living in some walk of life."

The wartime emergency with its demand for trained men and women has given rise to a system of government loans and grants designed to assist deserving students in meeting the financial strain of a university course. In the fall of 1942 dominion-provincial grants enabled an estimated 500 students who had matriculated from secondary schools to enter universities across the country. This year the Ontario government instituted a system of state scholarships "to aid students of known capabilities who otherwise couldn't afford to complete their education."

Inadequate Opportunity

Such financial assistance has long been advocated by those who would like to see the benefits of university education extended to people of moderate means.

"There is an obvious inadequacy of opportunity in this dominion," says Principal James of McGill, "for bright pupils whose families cannot afford to bear the cost of higher education and university study. Although we pride ourselves on lack of class distinction, it remains true that long before the outbreak of war, Germany and Great Britain provided many more opportunities than we did for the brilliant but poor students."

The Survey Committee of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association, in a comprehensive report completed early this year, recommended the setting up of a system of scholarships so that gifted children might continue their education. The amount of money needed immediately for this purpose was set at $3,000,000 a year.

The matter of extending government grants and scholarships brings up the larger question of federal financial aid to the universities. There is no doubt that the federal government will have to assume in the post-war period part of the financial burden of education. At a recent convention in Quebec, spokesmen for the Liberal, Progressive-Conservative and CCF parties endorsed the principle of federal aid for schools, with due safeguards to ensure continued provincial control of education.

The universities would probably have no objections to accepting Dominion government money, so long as it did not involve restrictions on their traditional freedom. Actually, any federal grants to the universities would probably be transmitted to them through the provincial governments.

An interesting recommendation of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association report is undoubtedly engaging the attention of university authorities. The recommendation suggests the setting up of 150 junior colleges or advanced secondary schools to care for students in centres where universities and other facilities for higher education are not available. The cost would be approximately $4,500,000 per annum plus a capital expenditure of $15,000,000.

Another suggestion in the same report is that universities, normal schools, technical schools, agricultural colleges and other institutions of higher learning should accept for admission students who have completed any provincial high school curriculum. This would imply that there should be more standardization among secondary school courses than there is today.

Generally speaking, universities seem to be opposed to standardization of elementary and secondary education across Canada. While they admit that it would make administration easier, they feel that it would destroy healthy competition in initiative and experimentation.

Provision for the educational needs of veterans, and war workers, achievement of a balance between vocational and cultural courses, extension of scholarships, adjustment of financial arrangements—these are a few of the practical problems which Canadian universities will face after the war.

Beyond these immediate questions will be the larger issue of the role which the university should play in national reconstruction. Should it foster the cultural life of the individual student, or should it attempt to develop a greater social consciousness among its men and women? Should it concentrate on training leaders, or broaden its scope to include all students of average intelligence? Should it take a more active part in the adult educational movement and the everyday life of the community which it serves? The answers to these questions are not easy ones; they can come only from the deepest heart searchings of our university leaders.

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F69

Canada Has an Arctic Empire in Reserve

By RAYMOND A. DAVIES

Stretching a thousand miles north at the top of Canada is the Arctic Island Preserve made up of ten major and hundreds of minor islands. The territory is so little known that even geography books usually use the term "quite probably" or "it has been said" when describing it.

Although so little known there is promise of a store-house of furs and minerals waiting for the taking in the islands once someone devises a way of beating the impassable ice barrier.

THE IMPACT of the modern world upon the Canadian Arctic has been substantial. The Eastern Arctic, at least where it faces Greenland and the Atlantic is close to war. In Baffin Land new mining operations, the farthest north in the world, have been begun. Radio stations, weather outposts and even great airports are being built.

The Western Arctic, too, though not to the same degree, feels the current of modern events. The airplane and the radio have changed the outlook of the people, given new values to time, begun to bring the new age home to both white and native.

There is no doubt that in the future the Arctic will have a great contribution to make to Canada. But today distance is the key to all Arctic problems. Distance and ice. From Toronto or Montreal it is difficult to realize this problem of distance, or even the enormity of the territory Canada has to the north of the inhabited zones. Tuk Tuk, just east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Arctic coast, is a better place from which to gain a true perspective of Canada as it is.

From Tuk Tuk in the Northwest Territories, Edmonton is 2,200 miles by river; Toronto is 3,000 air miles away; Moscow is as far as Ottawa, and Siberia is closer than Calgary. The North Pole is closer than the trans-continental railway lines in the south.

Yet despite these distances, Tuk Tuk is only half way up Canada. Stretching for more than 1,000 miles north and northeast is the Arctic Island Preserve of ten major and hundreds of minor islands. Virgin, unexplored and semi or completely unexploited, but promising in furs and minerals, these islands form an immense storehouse of the future for Canada.

Only the fringes of these islands have been touched by native trappers. Besides the trapper, only explorers and shipping men have been here. Geography books, in describing these islands, use such indefinite terms as "quite probably" and "it has been said."

Arctic sea captains have no words of love for those who have charted even the better known passages. "Islands," Captain Semmler, a well known Arctic free trader, told me, "are very often marked on maps far from their true position, and passages are occasionally indicated where no passages exist. In one case at least, in Coronation Gulf, a whole archipelago has been forgotten."

Another difficulty is the vagary of the compass. The magnetic pole is located near the top of the Boothia Peninsula and ships travelling from Tuk Tuk to Cambridge Bay and other places often undergo a sixty degree variation of the compass needle.

Compass Trouble

"One time," jolly Captain Brayshaw of the SS Margaret A, a Hudson's Bay Company steamer, told me in the tiny galley of his ship in Tuk Tuk, "we were heading for Read Island and even after allowing for all needle declinations landed on a completely strange shore. We were forced to get in touch with the radio station on the island and they in turn had to send out a motor boat to guide us in. Often it is better to steer by landmarks."

The great hazard and barrier to the development of Banks, Victoria, Melville, Devon, Ellsmere and other islands, and of Baffin Land, is ice, which bockades these islands, often even failing to offer a passage in summertime.

To make things more difficult Arctic ice comes in two varieties: permanent and new. The permanent ice pack is never far from the coast. When I arrived at Tuk Tuk at the end of July, the northern wind and fog on the horizon located the pack at from 20 to 30 miles from shore. And permanent ice is often more than 50 feet thick and is almost impossible to penetrate. To be caught in the pack is to be carried around for weeks and months and probably to lose the ship.

The new ice is not as bad. Formed during the winter months it barely becomes more than 15 feet thick. Northeasterly winds in the summer blow this ice off shore in the Western Arctic and create channels safe for passage.

With the ice moving away, the travelling season begins within two weeks of August 1. By the middle of September the water begins to freeze again and the ice pack moves in to lock the shore. Then shipping halts and woe to the vessel that is caught. Thus only six weeks are available for the shipment of the year's supplies and the bringing out of the winter's catch of fur.

Will it ever be possible for Canada to rupture the Arctic ice barrier? This is the problem of the whole future of a large portion of Canada. Airplanes can be used. But they are expensive. Shipping is far more economical.

Russian Problem Easier

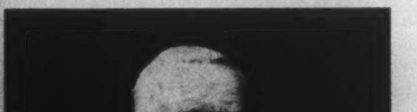
Shipping men in the Arctic look to Russia and her experiences. The Russians have been able to develop an all-summer shipping route from Vladivostok to Archangel via the Arctic Ocean. But they had an easier problem. They were not confronted, as is Canada, with large islands between which narrow passages help to moor the ice, but instead had an open coast where ice has free play and generally leaves channels which can be "worked" by utilizing airplanes and polar reconnaissance radio stations.

The Russians have found and cleared their "northwest" passage. Canada has looked for hers for many generations. Ships have passed from Hudson's Bay to the Western Arctic, but have taken two seasons. The latest passage was accomplished last year by the R.C.M.P. schooner St. Roch, which made the journey in 18 months after wintering in the ice.

At present Arctic shipping is minute. The tonnage of all ships "working" the Western Arctic is less than 1,000. The biggest vessels are the Hudson's Bay Co. ships, the Margaret A and the Nigalik. But even their combined tonnage is only 150 tons. There are three or four boats of up to 40-ton capacity and about a dozen of up to 20 tons, and that is all. The distances covered by these ships are great and the waters they traverse are among the world's most dangerous.

So long as the present conditions prevail, there will be no need for great changes in the Arctic. But new things are being looked to. Aerial transportation demands more weather stations, airports, service hangars and they in their own turn must have more ships and more supplies. More is being learned about Arctic minerals: coal, copper, Icelandic spar, sulphur.

The time is rapidly approaching when the 20th century will move into this one remaining and completely virgin land frontier of the world. And Canada will be the beneficiary.



Portrait bust of Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., retired Chief Justice of Canada, which the Canadian Bar Association has placed in the Great Hall of the Supreme Court Building, Ottawa, as its tribute to Sir Lyman's outstanding service for 37 years, first as judge and later as Chief Justice. The bust, whose final casting in bronze will be deferred until after the war, is the work of Orson Wheeler, B.A., A.R.C.A., S.S.C., the talented Canadian sculptor.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Miserable Happiness of the English Football Fan

By KIMBALL McILROY

(SATURDAY NIGHT'S *former Sports Editor, now with the Canadian Army overseas, presents this report on an English small-town football game, as another in his series of informal glances at sporting conditions in Britain.*)

A FRIEND of this department's (as opposed to a reader) has done us the signal favor of sending us a clipping from the sports page of a Toronto evening paper. The piece was evidently written some little while before the rugby season got under way. It described with friendly sympathy the plight of a couple of the local non-service teams which were having difficulty in obtaining players of the right sort.

The difficulty was not in finding the players but in finding the wherewithal to meet their salary demands. It seems that what with the war and all times are pretty good and a lot of people are going to sporting events and therefore the boys can't see any reason why the ante shouldn't be raised a bit over other and leaner seasons.

This is a fine and laudable sentiment. If a man doesn't look after himself nobody else is going to look after him. God helps those who help themselves. Something aside for a rainy day. And so on.

It's too bad, though. There are a lot of the boys over here who would be only too glad to play for nothing, only they haven't got the equipment and can't afford to buy what little is available on the market. Most of them have scrounged a ball from somewhere and so can manage a little touch-rugby occasionally, but it's not the same thing as the real game with pads and helmets and all.

Perhaps some public-spirited citizen could arrange a trade, the way they exchange war prisoners. The ones over here who want to play but haven't got the equipment for the ones over there who have the equipment but don't seem to want to play.

It probably wouldn't work, though, because playing rugby is evidently considered an essential industry and no one wants to interfere with Canada's war effort. Hell, people'd think you were a politician.

IT WAS a lovely Saturday afternoon. Fall. The leaves just commencing to turn and fall. The familiar smell of their burning in the air. From somewhere unseen the thud of leather against leather as a kid kicked a ball like kids the world over.

The sign outside the erstwhile cricket grounds said Football Today. This column wasn't taken in for a minute. Football meant soccer and we knew it. Town vs An Army XI. Not the best soccer in the world either, although happily this department wouldn't know good soccer from bad. K. O. 3 o'clock. That meant kickoff in any language in the world except the pugilistic.

It seemed like sacrilege for an old veteran of Varsity Stadium, but it *was* an October afternoon and a number of healthy young men *were* going to be doing things to a leather-covered ball. No retired sports column could resist it. Not at Admission 3d.

There's not much you can say about soccer except that its popularity is worldwide. If there is ever going to be a truly international World Series in any sport except the current rather grim one it will be in soccer. Someone even told us that Uruguay won the last Olympic soccer competition. That sounds a little silly, but may be true for all we know. They play it down there.

There's lots that may be said about English soccer, however. Remember this wasn't a big pro game with thousands of people watching and getting excited and their pockets picked. It was just a friendly match between reasonably competent teams, a gentlemanly game, with perhaps five hundred spectators made up of townsfolk, and a smattering of soldiers from the unit which had contributed the army team.

Nobody said a single word during the entire hour and a half. We weren't surprised not to hear any "Well played, sirs," because not very much was, but there weren't even any "Where the hell did you learn to play football?" or "Boy, do you stink!". Participants and spectators alike observed the proceedings with quiet gravity and calmness. The passage of the ball between the goal-posts appeared to be regarded as more in the nature of a phenomenon than a triumph or disaster. Even the goalies didn't put on the now-how-in-the-world-did-that-happen act. They merely accepted the fact that a goal had been scored and obviously could see no reason to get excited about it. Goals get scored every day, don't they? The ball was gravely returned to centre-field and kicked off with all the enthusiasm of six brothers lowering a seventh into the grave.

THE referee was no rose. He made a couple of decisions that smelled just as bad as comparable efforts in Varsity Stadium and nobody seemed to mind. If the referee said something had happened which everybody knew damn well hadn't happened then there must be something wrong with their eyes and they'd better go see an oculist.

But if it was a little discouraging to watch a good Saturday afternoon soccer game being received with so little enthusiasm, it was something else to realize that it was being played in broad daylight within sight of a dozen places where buildings had once been but weren't any longer and under the watchful gaze of at least two Oerlikon crews on nearby housetops who kept one eye on the game and the other on the sky. This department knew from personal observation that the gun crews wouldn't get any more excited over the sudden appearance of a Do 217 than they did over the game. They just aren't made that way.

They tell us that at the big games, the pro ones, there's lots of shouting and cheering and profanely detailed criticism of the play. We wouldn't know. Maybe there is, but there wasn't any on this particular afternoon.

Filing out of that gate in orderly fashion with the rest of the crowd, we listened to the comments on the game.

"It was pretty good," most of the fans agreed unhappily.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Old Enoch Arden Theme Revised for This Tale

TO-MORROW IS FOREVER, a novel, by Gwen Bristow. (Oxford, $3.00.)

AT NINETEEN Elizabeth was married, and after a year of delirious happiness, saw her Arthur off to war. Within a few months word came from the Red Cross that he had been captured and had died of his wounds. After suffering under the pity of friends and relations she crossed-out her old life and associations, went to California, learned stenography and got a job as a secretary, on the outskirts of the Picture industry. Here she met and ultimately married a Picture-publicity man and in a happiness sane and practical bore him three children.

When the oldest, Dick, was seventeen, Pearl Harbor was bombed, and she saw in imagination her son marching away to probable death. The old fury of anger at fate rose within her, the old passion for the lost Arthur swept her from her moorings. And then, in a German refugee-writer whom her husband brought home to dinner—a man partially crippled, his face re-built by a plastic surgeon of long ago — she thought she recognized her first husband. When in conversation he pronounced the word "Chicago," in Arthur's peculiar way she was sure.

She said to him, "You're Arthur; Arthur Kittredge." He replied "No, my name is Kessler, and persisted in his denials. But he remained a friend of the family and in successive conversations convinced her that she had built herself a new world and that to reach back into the past to reconstruct old feelings was a prime folly.

The Enoch Arden theme is always alluring to any writer, but for a "best-seller" committed to the happy ending it's as awkward to handle as an elephant in a telephone-booth. For that reason the story fails of credibility, and all its mass of common-sense about the war and all wars, about class-distinctions and race-hatreds, cannot put Humpty-Dumpty together again. Even the writer, at last, takes the short way out of her embarrassments by killing the man out-of-hand, without the slightest "preparation." "And they all lived happy ever after."

Many thousands will buy this book and will tell their friends at Red Cross meetings and otherwhere that it's "perfectly lovely."

•

Who Will Sign?

MEET MR. BLANK, by Countess Waldeck. (Allen, $3.00.)

WHO will sign the peace-treaty for Germany when the war is done? The author of this book, whose knowledge of European affairs is profound, takes the view that the settlement of 1918 failed because Matthias Erzberger who signed the armistice hadn't enough support behind him to "make it stick." Instead of being a leader he became a victim of a Germany completely hostile towards his liberal ideas, a Germany that never admitted defeat and built up a fable that the Army had been betrayed rather than beaten.

She insists that some dominant personality of Nazi Germany is the only one who can direct the progress of German reconstruction, thus parting company with the leaders of the Allies who talk about having nothing to do with any of these actual or potential *gauleiters*. And she points her argument by historic precedent. After Waterloo, Fouché and Talleyrand, who were poison to the Allies and to the Bourbons alike, had to be used to bring France to a reasonable frame of mind.

Illustrating the theme she reviews the leaders in present-day Germany not stating that any one is desirable as a reconstruction-leader, but wondering about him and generally concluding "Yes, and No." So she deals with the Monarchy, the Generals (particularly Rommel), the Bureaucrats, the Industrialists, Labor, the Refugees, the Church leaders and the Liberals. Each chapter is illuminating and the whole book is well-written and stimulating.

> **All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.**

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Ireland Today

AN IRISH JOURNEY by Sean O'Faolain. (Longmans, Green, $4.50.)

A NOVELIST of distinctive talent and sensitiveness here goes wandering through the land he loves as a man loves his sweetheart. Ireland is not so much a country as it is a state of mind, and most tourists can make nothing of it. Even a psychologist—not Irish—would be stumped to make graphs on "the sowle of her." For the Pale is one thing and Cork is another, and Galway is something else again, and the Four Counties are beyond explanation. But the land itself is "a slather of loveliness" and one sees through it, as through a mist, the strange contradictions of temperament and action which brought to light at once the Abbey Theatre, Sein Finn and George Bernard Shaw.

The author in company of Paul Henry, who paints scenes as delicately as O'Faolain fashions paragraphs, started from the Liffey and moved down, casually, to the pleasant waters of the River Lee, finding character and "characters" all the way. Thence the tour continued in a rough circle to Derry and Dublin. North of Ireland men may be scandalized, and South and West Irish uneasy, but nevertheless the book has beauty and charm.

•

Potted History

By D. P. O'HEARN

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAS, by Leland Dewitt Baldwin, (Musson, $5.00.)

WITHIN seven hundred pages this volume aims at covering in narrative form the history of the Americas, south and north, catering to the general reader, not the historian. A most courageous ambition, and one for which the author merits high praise.

Mr. Baldwin also earns praise for his completed work. It undoubtedly has much value for the casual reader who is interested in the background of the Americas, particularly the southern republics. The bulk of the treatment centres on the Southern Americas, and on this emphasis we have no opinion to express—although historians most certainly could manage violent disagreement. The United States and Canada are treated sufficiently well to give a broad picture of the general pattern of the development of the Americas and the pattern is carried through almost to the present day.

Our only adverse comment is concerned with touches of pedanticism which slow up the reading (although they do give an 'authentic' touch) and a poor assemblage of material which breaks up the continuity. Both detract somewhat from the narrative style which is the aim, but not seriously so. Actually Mr. Baldwin has accomplished most admirably the very difficult task of the professional historian who attempts to popularize his subject.

•

His Reverence Dies

ROAD'S END, by Mary Douglas. (Ryerson, $2.00.)

THE aged Monsignor after a life-time of service for men and for the Divine Man is in hospital awaiting the end of life. As his physical powers fade his memory quickens and he lives over again the scenes of childhood and youth in the happy comradeship of his twin sister. The old farm house by the Markham Road, the grove of beeches, the long and leafy lane, the country-smells, the small troubles of the school-room, the joys of market-day—he is sharply aware of them all, and of the Irish-Canadian peace of the home.

He remembers the Autumn flare of sumach, which in a dream reddens all earth and sky and brings to him a vision of the cruel and bitter world of paganism. He remembers the ordination of his elder brother, long-dead, and the blessing he first bestows on father, mother and the other children. And so with the past and the present commingled he marches down to the river and all the trumpets sound for him on the other side.

This is a book lovely in spirit, written with grace and charm and with the strength of peace in it.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Parliament's Membership Suffers Because Salaries Too Small

By P. O'D.

PARLIAMENTARY reform is a lively subject of debate in this country at present—especially as Parliament goes on adding to its length of tenure, until it is now in its ninth year and can hardly be said to be really representative. No one questions the necessity for this war-time longevity, but critics are asking how representative Parliament ever is—the answer being, not so very—and are also asking how it can be made more representative.

In a recent book—"Parliamentary Representation", by J. F. S. Ross—the author, a man of statistical mind, has figured out, on the basis of the seven general elections from 1918 to 1935, that a disproportionately large number of Members come from the public schools, especially Eton, and from Oxford and Cambridge. On the occupational view, more than half the Liberal and Conservative Members are lawyers or company directors, while on the Labor side more than half are past or present trade-union officials.

If it is the aim that Parliament should be as representative as possible, this is not an altogether satisfactory position. The difficulty is to see how it is to be remedied. Chiefly it boils down to a question of money and time. Lawyers and company directors presumably have both. So have trade union officials, for their unions subsidize them where necessary.

Besides, a trade-union official doesn't have to make contributions to his local political association, as have ordinary Members—generally about £500 a year. And the parliamentary stipend is only £600—not much of a margin left to go on, considering all the other calls made on M.P.'s.

Many remedies have been suggested to meet the financial difficulty—raising the stipend of Members to £1,000 a year, having the Treasury pay election expenses, also giving pensions for a limited period to defeated Members until they can find alternative employment. Defeated Members, even quite distinguished ones, have before now found themselves in very straitened circumstances indeed.

There is a lot to be said for these various suggested reforms—and a good deal to be said against them. For one thing, no one wants to see created a class of professional politicians practically supported by the State. Any reforms are likely to come slowly and rather piecemeal. In the meantime, the country will have to get along as best it can with the lawyers, directors and union officials, and the graduates of Eton and Oxford and Cambridge. After all, they haven't made such a bad job of it.

Rise Against Bureaucracy

The adoption of Regional Commissioners as a war-time measure in this country has naturally led to the question of regionalism as a permanent policy. As might be expected, the "planners", the gentry so pleasantly engaged in laying out the brave new world on paper, are all for it. As might also be expected, the "planned", the people whose lives are thus being regimented for them, are much less enthusiastic. There is in this country a fine, healthy distrust of paper-made schemes; and the larger the schemes the greater the distrust.

There have recently in different parts of the country been meetings of delegates from parish and rural councils pledged to resist any attempt at the elimination of these small country authorities. The movement is so general as to constitute a national "anti-regional" campaign.

As these delegates see it, regionalism means taking the control of local affairs out of the hands of people who live in a district and know its needs, and placing the control in the hands of more or less remote officials—bureaucracy, in short, which is a word hateful to English ears.

The great thing about these little rural councils is that they really do understand their people and their districts. They may do many things that seem comic enough—sheer parochial Bumbledom, if you like—but even their mistakes, being mistakes in the family, are regarded with a tolerance that would certainly not be accorded to the mistakes of high and distant functionaries. The whole community feels that it has a genuine share and voice in local activities, even when misdirected.

Sad State of Shaving

Not long ago I was listening to an argument between two business men, one of whom was trying to get something from the other, and was obviously not having much luck.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he said finally. "If you let me have it, I'll throw in two packets of razor-blades, ten in each and brand-new."

"Right you are," said the other, grabbing his hand before he could change his mind, and so the deal was done. Razor-blades! Something no man could refuse.

I was reminded of this by the announcement that some of the Regional Price Regulation Committees are trying to stamp out what was described as "the vicious razor-blade ring and ramp"—disreputable dealers buying up blades of all sorts and mostly very low quality, and selling them for prices far in excess of their value. But dash it all, what are shavers to do? They can't very well go about with stubble on their chins. Their chief difficulty is to find a disreputable dealer with any to sell.

The most you can get from your regular dealer is one blade at a time—and lucky if you get that! And one razor blade does not go very far, especially as the sort of shaving soap they sell nowadays doesn't seem to have any effect on your whiskers except to make them angry. Gone are the old soothing and emollient qualities about which advertisers used to wax lyrical.

The only useful purpose the stuff serves is to mark the unmown surfaces on the facial lawn.

The rules defined by the Government's Food Conservation Committee are simple—Share restricted foods—Eat nutritious foods—Waste no foods. Will you enlist in this Food Front fight to eat the Axis into defeat? Make your table the battlefield and for your daily communique adopt the Green Giant's slogan—"Lick the Platter Clean."

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Better Overhaul Your Slang It Reveals More Than You Know

By FLORENCE W. TUTTLE

SHE was completely soigné, one of those exquisitely groomed women whose clothes are deliberately subservient to their personalities, resulting in a costume by no means outstanding, but casual, elegant, dateless. . . Dateless . . . I looked at this woman's unlined face and mentally added the word ageless; for my first impression was that of a woman who might be twenty-five . . . or forty. She was gracious, warm and attractive, so what matter her age? A mutual friend had brought us together and over a dish of tea we chatted, surface chat at first, fencing for the tender spot in each other's interests.

But four times within as many minutes she ended a sentence with "So what?" The word "devastating" dotted her phrases like raisins in a cake. "Definitely" seemed to be her one term of agreement, and too many people and things were "intriguing." (Oh, for a padded screaming room!) In the last twenty minutes of our encounter she brought forth a string of ancient and hackneyed phrases . . . "hokum," "bunk," "have a heart," and "believe me!" (circa 1900) all as lifeless as a string of dead fish.

As I was about to make my escape, a rather exotic looking girl with heavily oiled eye-lids came and sat at a nearby table. My new acquaintance eyed her appreciatively and then whispered: "Lots of 'S.A.'—don't you think?". . . At this sign of conversational senility I knew at once she'd had her face lifted.

"Let this be a lesson to you" said I to myself on my way home. "From now on give out no clues to conversational crow's feet. Make a list of all the scuffed slang to avoid, and paste it on your dressing-table mirror to be seen at least once a day. . . And don't forget to include "gaga," "cockeyed," and "horsing around" as well as "swell," "lousy" and "grand".

Talk Your Age

We who wish to keep dashingly youthful would not dream of wearing a passé coiffure or an out-moded costume and yet nothing dates one so finally as tarnished out-worn slang. Talk your age, or your friends will soon have you labelled as one who has committed mental suicide!

We all know that real wits say little (probably hoarding their precious quips to be sold at so much a word.) They are usually clever listeners, but when they have something of their own to say it is apt to be clothed in the King's English with hardly a suggestion of slang, for they cannot afford to date themselves. And they know that a steady flow of slang is not only second rate; it is tedious beyond words.

It can be safely said that it is no longer amusing to use "amusing" to describe everything from a salad to Shostakovitch. The last drop of merit has been surely wrung from the phrase "he can take it or leave it alone" . . . "Chichi" (the bow on the bird-cage) is one of my favorites and I will part with it reluctantly: "posh" and "swish" sent over by our English cousins, were fun for a while, but they are all at least ten years old and so must be on the way out. This must also apply to "scram," "plastered," "wangle" and the now too popular phrases "What's cookin'?" and "out of this world."

This is not intended as a wholesale condemnation of slang: on the contrary we know that "all slang is metaphor, and all metaphor is poetry." (I think G. K. Chesterton said that.) Actually the one stream of poetry that is continually flowing is slang. But it must be kept light, flexible and living, and must not be allowed to grow colorless and hackneyed. We lose all trace of distinction if we parrot the same half dozen phrases that are used by everyone. Overdone slang is like overdone spice: but out-moded slang is unforgiveable.

Decoding

The jabberwocky of the young is something which need concern no one over twenty, and yet a "jive-glossary" has been put out by the Parents' Institute (for bewildered parents?) which informs you that if your vocabulary is "strictly stock" (on the dull side) you may as well stop "bumping your gums" (keep quiet). One might be forgiven for asking: what are the wild walfs *saying?* Here are a few other examples of the oval-teen age vocabulary, just in case. . .

Dracula: In a class by itself ("This party is positively Dracula").

Off the cob: corny.

Five by five: over weight.

A.W.O.L.: a wolf on the loose.

They're a thing: they're in love.

At a Christmas dance for young people my astonished ears picked up: "What's buzzin' Cousin?" "Pass your chassis to me, Lassie" (an invitation to the dance) as well as "Can I borrow your frame for the next struggle?"

But fresh slang for oldsters? "It's a tough assignment!" (Circa 1943.) For new slang grows stale almost as soon as it reaches the "pique" of popularity. The Armed Forces are responsible for many of the new words we hear. "Directive" and "flak" are only as old as this war. "Re-tread" is often used as a name for an old soldier again in uniform. "Idling your motor" is not yet stale (as far as I know) for getting nowhere, nor is "Decode" for explain. "Blitz it" means polish it, and "bubble dancing" is dishwashing. "Dim" for tiresome and "wisping" for fluttering around are heard, while "goon" or "zombie" for a soldier in the lowest category in the army classification tests, are becoming too common. "Fascist" is now a name which has become slang for anything you don't like and the more you dislike it the more "Fascist" it becomes. "Wack" is a name for a funny fellow. . . (funny—Ha! Ha! not funny-peculiar.)

The New Yorker magazine referred lately to a new phrase that is having quite a vogue in criticism lately. This newcomer is "phatic communion." It means that part of a conversation of a book or a play which merely establishes a relationship between speaker and listener, or between artist and audience. "Hello" —"How are you?" — and "What's new?" are phrases of phatic communion. Rather high-falutin' phrase for such a fragile and tentative conversational gesture!

Of all the words the war has given us, none is funnier or more maddening than the word "imperative" which is the contribution of the U.S. "Council on Books in Wartime." As solemn as any catafalque, the Council on Books have pronounced "imperative" certain books on their lists. Some like to be commanded in their reading—not me! And the next time some one tells me that a certain book is an "imperative" I've got the retaliating *mot juste* all ready for them—it's "23 skidoo!" (That will bring respect for my years at least.)

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Magic Spectacles

By FRITZ MUELLER-SORAU

I REMEMBER quite well the time when I lived as a young boy in the home of my parents. It sometimes happened that on our maidservant's day off I had to help mother in the kitchen cleaning the dishes, plates, knives, and forks. Unfortunately I must confess I did not like this kind of work. I preferred playing with my comrades, or reading a thrilling adventure about Red Indians or about some great hero with a big heart and a rescue from certain death at the last minute. Therefore on our maid's day off I usually disappeared immediately after dinner. However mother learned to say during the meal: "Fritz, to-day you stay at home! Dishwashing!"

Tempora mutantur. I left home, built up my own life, and did my own cooking. I learned to appreciate the value of the work done by women, which is seldom understood by men. I found out that a great deal of work is necessary to keep a house clean and a household going. But I learned also another lesson, much more interesting and valuable: it needs much of love to get the everyday tasks done in a home. Think it over! Every day the housekeeper has to do the same work: cook meals, serve them, wash the dishes, and it goes on and on day after day, year after year.

If one does it only quite mechanically without the driving power of love, he will be exhausted in a short time and he will necessarily despair of ever getting anywhere. But if one has learned to look "behind the curtain", to see the symbolical meaning of all outer events, then he has found the key to a better life.

With Love

Let us look more closely at the simple chore of washing dishes. There are many people who do it only because they have to do it. They are paid for it, they do it because they could not find another job, and therefore they are dissatisfied with their fate. They do their work only grudgingly, with sour airs, and they see only the outer facts: putting the dishes into hot water, rubbing them with a brush or dish cloth, putting them into another basin containing clear water in order to rinse out the last traces of soap or cleaning powder, and at last finishing the job by drying them with a clean cloth. They see only that this process is one to be repeated thrice or more times a day, and everybody can understand that they do not feel happy.

Now let us observe a person who does the daily cleaning with eyes that have learned to see the world and the tasks we have to perform through the magic spectacles of love. I like to think of my own mother. As a boy I could not understand her cheerful working, but with my present spiritual vision I now see. She used to put the dishes almost reverently into the great pan, doubtless thinking how nice it is to bring good and wholesome food for husband and children to the table in clean dishes. At the end of the cleaning she polished the dishes, and her good face was reflected by the shining silver tea pot.

With every stroke of her hand she cared for the well-being of her small family. Thus she never became weary or bored by her work. Unconsciously she had found the secret of how to take away the burden of the daily work, and to change it from a chore into a real blessing for her loved ones and therefore also for herself.

Life and the example of my mother taught me that everything can be changed. You have only to approach any problem with love and blessed thoughts. Then even such a simple work as dishwashing is transformed from a mere task unwillingly done into a revelation of the higher powers hidden in every human being.

Because it knows no seasonal limitations a suit is the most adaptable item in the wardrobe. This grey and blue herringbone tweed suit, worn here with coral wool sweater, grey beret, is just as attractive with a blouse and a less informal hat.

This engaging bonnet of crocheted wool with scarf tied in a sweeping bow under the chin, is set off with a Mexican silver lobster pin set with moonstones. Bonnet by Suzy.

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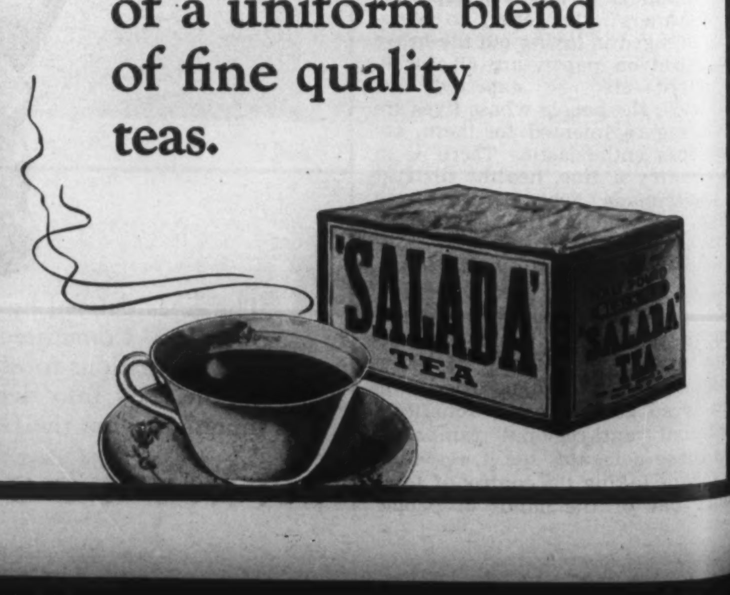

WORLD OF WOMEN

Science Reveals New Dishes for the Tables of Tomorrow

By ARTHUR NETTLETON, F.R.G.S.

A "NEW ORDER" is on its way for the larders of the world. Already, indeed, considerable changes have occurred in the world's sources of foodstuffs, and the immediate post-war years will see some further big developments.

War conditions have greatly influenced this matter, of course; but even before the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 our sources of supply were undergoing revision. Not so many years ago, the West Indies supplied the bulk of the sugar imported into Great Britain; but considerable changes have been occurring in this direction.

Though Cuba has remained one of the major sources of supply, Australia, Africa, and Mauritius have come increasingly into the picture. In recent years they have together sent the United Kingdom considerably more sugar than the whole of the West Indies, including the British islands in that region. Mauritius alone in normal times will be able to supply Britain with more sugar than the entire British Possessions in the West Indies.

Plainly, the world's sources of supply have been undergoing considerable revision—slowly, perhaps, but nevertheless increasingly—and the next few years may see widespread redistribution of the world's larders. Various commodities other than sugar also appear on this ever-changing list.

Palestine's Oranges

When oranges become plentiful in Britain again, it will probably be found that Palestine and Trans-Jordan are at the forefront of the trade. Spain, which exported greater quantities of this fruit than any other country, seven or eight years ago, lost its status in that regard during the Spanish Civil War. Palestine then stepped into the market, and orange cultivation was progressing very favorably there when war-time shipping difficulties prevented further development of this trade with Britain. South Africa, too, was developing her orange groves, and was beginning to build up a thriving export business when the war curtailed exports.

The return to peace, however, will re-establish this enterprise, and Britain will go to Palestine and South Africa instead of to Spain and her neighbours for most of her oranges. Meanwhile the same story will apply to several other foodstuffs.

But far more startling changes are promised for the near future. The certain development of air transport in the next few years will open up immense new possibilities. Not only will it enable distant parts of the globe to compete in the great food contest, but also will it introduce to our menus some new dishes.

Many luscious fruits, for instance, are unknown to British tables because these edibles cannot be transported quickly enough to arrive in good condition. Efforts to preserve such fruits by freezing, so that they could be brought by sea, have not succeeded. When air transport lines are fully operating, however, this snag will have been overcome.

The results may be as startling as those which followed the perfecting of refrigeration, a scientific innovation which greatly benefited the world's larders. Only 40 years ago, for example, the banana was a curiosity in Britain; and though it has reverted to that status during the war, it would never have become widely used in that country, had not its transport in good condition been made possible by special fruit ships. The story may re-occur to-morrow, as a result of air transport developments, in connection with tropical fruits.

Ubiquitous Soya

A great readjustment of the world's larders may also be precipitated at the demands of industry. More and more potential foodstuffs are nowadays being looked upon by industrialists as sources for materials. The soya bean is the outstanding example of this.

The staple food of the Far East (rivalling even rice), this bean has been used in making flour by the Chinese for several centuries. They also turn it into a substitute for milk. But industrialists now see great possibilities here. From soya beans they have already made an amazing variety of commodities.

In laboratories and factories, petrol, paint, soap and ink have been produced from such beans. Margarine, cheese, and salad oils have also been got from them. From the same source have come plastic materials for fountain pens, ash trays, and a hundred similar articles.

The motor cars of to-morrow may depend very largely upon soya beans —not only because a petrol substitute can be derived from these beans, but because plastics developed from the same source are already being turned into such things as steering wheels, instrument panels, and luggage containers. Not so very far ahead, it may be possible to turn soya beans into complete car bodies. Still another use for these beans is in the production of artificial rubber.

Industry's Appetite

A vital problem which will very shortly arise, and which will concern the world's food supplies, is how far industry can be allowed to draw upon such agricultural crops. Four-fifths of the soya beans grown in the world to-day are used for food, yet industry is clamoring more and more for a bigger share.

The Far East requires some 10,000,000 tons of soya beans annually, solely for food; but war during the last few years has devastated large tracts of China where these beans were formerly grown. In all, sixteen countries in the world cultivate the crop, including U.S.A., and only the American 2,000,000 tons (Uncle Sam's annual production) are not used for food. Even part of the U.S.A. crop goes indirectly into food, for it is turned into cattle cakes.

Russia, too, has experimented with soya foods for human consumption. Not so long ago, a "soya bean banquet" was held in Moscow, to popularize these foods. The U.S.S.R. has also turned the bean to industrial uses, in an experimental way.

Food From Trees

To offset the increasing demands of industry, however Russian scientists have provided foodstuffs from commodities which have yet been used only for industrial purposes. The laboratory workers have discovered that an excellent sugar substitute can be derived from the sap of the soyamore tree, and an oil quite suitable as a food ingredient is being obtained from the seeds of pines and firs. So far as "wood sugar" is concerned, its cost is said to be less than that of cane sugar; and it is stated that countries with large areas of timber, such as Canada and the Baltic States, might thereby find it possible drastically to curtail their cane sugar imports. So here again is a factor that may influence the world's larders in post-war years.

Perhaps the strangest fact of all is that new foods are promised not only from land but also from the sea! Plankton is a novelty that may shortly appear on the world's menus. It is a discovery in more senses than one, for investigations, into plankton, its value, and its gathering have been made by scientists aboard the British Government research vessels 'Discovery I' and 'Discovery II'.

Plankton is actually the drifting, microscopic organisms which sometimes impart a phosphorescent glow to the sea. It is the staple food of many denizens of the ocean, and the Government's research operations were originally concerned with the effects of plankton upon the movements of herring shoals.

Sea Harvest

Now it has been shown that it can be turned into nourishing food for humans. Special nets of extremely fine silk are needed to gather this particular harvest of the sea. It is the most prolific and most important food in the sea, and every marine creature gets some nourishment from it, either directly or indirectly.

The methods of turning plankton into a table delicacy have now been mastered, and the dish will probably be one of the agreeable surprises of to-morrow's menus. It will also be still another factor in governing the larders of the world in the immediate future.

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Much Mink But Little Butter

By HUGH GORDON

TODAY in New York you get no butter for lunch but you will see more mink and sable than you can shake a stick at! Theatres are jammed. Seats sell four months in advance for the hits—or you can buy them for any night you wish on a sort of black market for $16.00 a throw. Streets are a milling mass of French refugees and Mittel Europeans. Where are the Americans?

The smarter supper clubs are full of nostalgia for Paris with entertainment by moist-eyed chanteuses. You sit and cry in your drink for the Boulevards, the Bois, Muguet on the first of April. It's sad and it's wonderful and just on the brink of decadence.

Where do the poor people go in New York? They must have a bad time. No sooner do they discover a good cheap restaurant than "Vogue" comes along and pouf! the rich discover it too. Overnight it's chic and dripping with John Frederics hats and Tritt jewels.

Art is having a heyday. All the important European collections that escaped are on tap and the galleries are just as busy as the supper clubs. Sometimes the odd real art lover strays in—and does he look out of place!

Art that moves is fascinating everybody at the Museum of Modern Art. Picasso colors and forms slowly turn or spiral or dangle. Some go like crazy and others barely move. It's emotion in motion and it's crazily fascinating or vice versa or just silly. Or maybe it's the audience, I don't know!

Times Square is a mob moving on its own orbit! Faces, faces, faces. 'Round and 'round you go with the crowd—it's all you can do. A group of Free French officers on the corner of 5th Avenue and 56th Street kissing the hand of a beautiful lady in a great mink cartwheel hat. Canadian captains with battle patches up, being taken for Generals with three stars on their shoulders!

Penn station with little negro girls in s l a c k s and slick hair-do's sweeping the acres of floors. Milling masses of soldiers, sailors, civilians. Hundreds of negro soldiers in tin hats filing into the restaurant for dinner. Sable coats and Delman shoes sitting on luggage looking as though the revolution has come. Maybe it has, lady—maybe it has!

Victorian Furniture

In the shops the worst period of Victorian furniture is selling for fabulous prices. These nasty little tables with marble tops are being painted pink with white mouldings, white with pink mouldings, blue with—ad infinitum and being offered at $95.00 each to a drooling public. Repulsive chests of drawers with carved fruit handles are pink with natural colored fruit picked out in a high glaze that looks like china. Ugh!

Music is having a season just like the old get-togethers at Salzburg. In fact, if you close your eyes all the foreign chatter around you completes the illusion.

Musical comedy no longer has a chorus of 16 beautiful girls 16 who kick to music and interrupt the story, if any. Ballet and interpretive dancing has taken the place of the "Ladies of the Chorus". A worth-while contribution to the theatre I say—I hope it stays.

The lyric of the music of the great city in this to-day of war might be "Buy a mink coat but buy a war bond first."

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Roughing It In The Woods--- With Some Reservations

By "YARBS"

PERHAPS I had absorbed too many lectures on Early Canadian history in general, and Pioneer Women in particular. Anyway, I had an increasing desire to emulate Susannah Moodie, with reservations. However, I think the none too sturdy Junior Son and our never ending winter colds decided the removal from town to the Muskoka. Startled friends and relations said "My, aren't you brave!" What they thought was best left to the imagination.

The following weeks were pretty hectic with sortings of furniture to take North, to store, to loan, and prepare for incoming tenants. Order gradually grew out of chaos and we departed a day or two ahead of the moving van which was laden with our best loved lares and penates.

The scene was almost duplicated on our arrival for it was not only a matter of shifting furniture from a strictly summer setting, but also in having the gable ceiling completely insulated. In the midst of these tumultuous times the usual summer guests were more or less accommodated.

September found the Junior Son signed up at the local red school house a mile distant by bush, a little less by water, while I waded into final plans for the winter. A new storage room was built against the cabin enclosing the kitchen entrance, a survey of the valley behind us for fire wood, a tote road made and the timber drawn out by team and jumper, which, reduced by axe and Swede saw, soon stood in long fragrant rows. I failed to realize, in the pride of possession, that a preponderance of green over dry wood, would eventually cause a horrid brown soup to collect in the stove pipes and drool out at the sections. Despite coffee tins and honey pails suspended by wire, the soup often ran out in unexpected places splashing logs and rug with unsightly brown stains. The smell was terrific. This condition was corrected next year. Live and learn.

Irish Sled Dog

A Frenchman further up channel built the dog sleigh and great was the excitement upon its arrival. I had never seen one at close quarters before but the many virtues were fully described for my benefit. Nice light wood, good steel runners, not too high to tip over, nor too low to catch the slush. A nice upward slope toward the front. We eyed the Irish setter somewhat dubiously. Of all the varied types of sleigh dogs used locally, none had tried this particular brand. But pull he ultimately did, and at no mean pace. True, neither the dog nor I knew Gee from Haw so we just had to be patient with each other till we got the hang of it, our differences of opinion reaching a climax by the pooch clambering aboard the sleigh beside me in a wild tangle of harness and lines.

Calculating our winter food supply is today greatly simplified by the necessary rationing system. No longer is it a matter of concern how many case loads of this or that we lay by for the winter. Whether forty pounds of butter will see us through. If thirty pounds of brown sugar will be enough with the hundred weight of white for the season including fruit. How much tea. How many pounds of coffee beans for fresh grinding. No, we are spared all that. D.V. and weather permitting, we will travel the three miles to the only store in the Centre by whatever method available, and if the rationed goods are not all sold out, we will come away with our share. All of which may develop the characteristics of a true philosopher or a confirmed gambler.

It was not without a few misgivings that I faced the first winter of living "in", having heard previous tales of terrific cold. Happily that proved not too true. Zero we found normal with drops to twenty, thirty, forty below but generally clear, crisp and dry. When snow is waist deep you cannot use a dog so take to skis or snow shoes. You wear real clothes, making adjustments as the weather varies. A fire is only kept in over night in cases of extreme cold accompanied with wind, otherwise the box stove is filled after the ten o'clock newscast. You move a little faster in the morning but are amply rewarded by the live glowing heat which quickly reaches every corner.

Ice Trail

We have reached our winter season of uncertainty, the cold still nights forming a light covering of ice on the channels, yet sharp enough to cut boats venturing through. A change of wind or rise in temperature will break it all up again and you listen to the clinkling sound of ice in the black sullen water. This process will be repeated over an indefinite period of time but ultimately there comes the sharp cold which sets the ice firmly from shore to shore. A day or two later neighbors may be seen gingerly picking their way down the channel, stopping every few feet to test the ice with long poles in search of weak spots. Next comes the planting of evergreens to mark the trail, then, out with your dog sleigh and away to the Centre. It is quite safe to "pass on de ice".

I was fortunate last Spring, considering the almost total absence of men, to get a few trees felled and drawn to the ridge back of the cabin —about three cords—which must last till the ice can carry the team for the main cutting. In order to eke out the supply I have cut and drawn dry wood each day from the nearby hill sides, becoming fairly adept with buck-saw and axe. Naturally, felling trees is a man's job, but when green wood for back logs is needed I don't hesitate to drop a poplar for that purpose. Perhaps eight inches through at the bole can hardly be called a tree but, with a thirty foot height, it looks a pretty good imitation to me.

Fruits of the Forest

My mode of attack may be somewhat off form. A good axe-man makes a couple of slick cuts on either side and she's ready for the drop. No matter how good my intentions, my arm somehow lacks the necessary oomph and the base soon presents the most gosh-awful worried expression. However, I do manage to make the most cuts where they should be and then begin swinging her back and forth giving the greater impetus toward the spot where you wish it to fall. A crack, an extra push, and there you have it.

The kindling supply calls for less effort. In the Autumn the wind usually blows from the East during the morning so, tossing duffle bags and axe into the small skiff, I row down the shore where the pine stumps are plentiful. There, with the bags filled with fragrant slivers, I push the skiff from shore, hoist my one-way "bib sail" and glide leisurely home.

Wild fruit was this year exceptionally plentiful and despite the sugar shortage the shelves contain a delectable supply of jams and preserves. Considering the shortage in town, it gave us a somewhat guilty feeling with such a super-abundance for the table.

Between times I had gardened. Rows of canned vegetables now keep the wild fruit company. Stores of legumes, peas for soup, white beans, brown beans for baking, soy beans to be ground in a hand mill for bread. Baskets of fresh vegetables, several bags of potatoes. Bunches of sage, savory, thyme, mint. Strings of garlic and, in the window box, parsley, mint, chives, peppergrass. Just by way of experiment, several pots of hepaticas gathered after frost.

It will not be long now before the boys, the Junior, man sized, will be homeward bound by train, by car, by ice. The cabin will be gay with wreaths, glowing swamp holly, partridge berry, ground pine, yew. Resplendent stands the tree in all its gay trimmings, a spruce freshly cut.

We will keep the Feast amidst peace and beauty given by a Divine Providence and by no special merit on our part, with sincere and true thankfulness.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Britain's Royal Residences and Their Spectral Tenants

By ARTHUR GAUNT, F.R.G.S.

WRAITHS give respect to neither person nor place, and nearly all the royal residences in Britain have their well-authenticated stories of spectral tenants. Almost the only exceptions are Buckingham Palace and Sandringham House—not because they rank as the King's most important homes, but because their history is yet too short to have given rise to ghost tales. Forthcoming years may rectify the omission!

No royal palace has been more completely associated with English history than Windsor Castle, and it is not surprising that such an historic pile should be reputed to have several ghosts. The best-known Windsor apparition (for her appearance has been reported by several independent witnesses) is a ghostly lady dressed in black. Tall, and wearing a hood or veil, she has been seen in various places both inside and outside the Castle, but her favorite spots appear to be near the East Terrace and in the apartment known as the Queen's Library.

So many reports of the visitations of this spectre have been made, that her appearances are now accepted rather as a matter of course. The earliest record concerning her is dated 1847, and it concerns a sentry who saw a Hooded Lady while he was on guard duty near the East Terrace.

Guardsman's Surprise

The official records reveal that the night was clear, with a crescent moon which made it possible for the sentry to make out the dim outline of the Castle and its surroundings. His attention was presently attracted by a "something" creeping silently along the terrace. When the guardsman stepped towards the spot, a veiled lady dressed in black appeared before him.

For a moment the sentry hesitated, too amazed to act. Then, remembering his duty, he raised his rifle to his shoulder. At the same moment, the spectre flung herself at his feet, and before she could be challenged she had disappeared.

If this were the only instance of her being seen, the incident might justifiably be put down to hallucination. Several further stories of her hauntings are told, however. Throughout the ensuing century, her appearances have been manifested at various times. Some years ago, she was stated to have been seen by a member of the Royal Family; another time she presented herself before a guardsman who was quietly reading in the Queen's Library.

The Hooded Lady's last authenticated visitation was as recently as 1926, for in June of that year came the news that she had been seen in the Saxon Tower, again by a sentry. But her identity has never been fully established. She always vanishes before a close-up view can be obtained. Some believe, however, that she is Queen Elizabeth.

King Arthur's Castle

Another Windsor ghost-story concerns King Arthur. The castle stands on the legendary site of his "round table" conferences, and at least one modern Knight of the Garter believes that he has seen the wraith of the legendary King in St. George's Hall, nowadays the headquarters of the Knights of the Garter.

Numerically, the spectres of Hampton Court Palace hold the record among Britain's royal residences, however. The Tower of London, too, is notable in this respect, it similarly having been a regal palace in past centuries.

Upwards of six wraiths are said to haunt Hampton Court, their continued manifestations being attributed to the several tragedies enacted there. After Cardinal Wolsey was obliged to transfer this magnificent Thames Valley home to Henry the Eighth, it became successively the residence of Henry's wives, and Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, and Katherine Howard are each reputed to reappear there from time to time.

Jane Seymour is the most likeable of these spooks, according to those who have seen her. Her attractive figure, clad in flowing white garments, haunts the oddly-named Silver Stick apartment. Katherine Howard, on the other hand, adopts behavior calculated to scare the most experienced ghost-hunter. She runs screaming along the Haunted Gallery, as she did almost exactly 400 years ago on the eve of her execution. On that unhappy day she broke away from her guards and raced towards the palace chapel, where Henry was at prayers.

Anne Boleyn apparently has no preferences regarding the scene of her appearances as a ghost. She has confronted more-or-less alarmed beholders in various Hampton Court apartments.

Mistress Penn

A fourth spectre known to this former royal palace is of comparatively recent origin, though the apparition is that of Mistress Penn, foster-mother of Jane Seymour's son, the boy who became Edward the Sixth. Mistress Penn did not begin to haunt Hampton Court until about a century ago, but in 1829 her tomb in the old church nearby was desecrated during demolition work. Since that time her ghost has been seen in various parts of the Palace.

Such stories may be hard to believe, yet some astonishing facts in support of the tales have come to light. Some years ago it was reported that strange noises had been heard in one of the Hampton Court apartments. The sounds included one which was described as similar to the hum of a spinning-wheel.

Tower Ghosts

Investigations revealed that one of the walls of the room hid a secret chamber, and when an entry was made to this hidden apartment, a spinning-wheel was found there, together with strong evidence that the chamber had been used by Mistress Penn.

Though Hampton Court has had more than its fair share of tragedies, and has thus been given material for many ghost traditions, the Tower of London has seen still more violent deaths, and this one-time royal home thus has some outstanding ghosts.

Indeed, it possesses an apparition totally unlike any seen elsewhere. The spectre is nothing but a great transparent cylinder filled with bluish fluid that hovers around the Martin Tower. When it was first observed, just over 100 years ago, scientific investigations were made in an effort to arrive at an everyday explanation.

It was suggested that a practical joker might have projected an image with a magic lantern, yet it was soon proved that such a hoax could not possibly have been perpetrated. Further, the ghostly cylinder was not only seen by two persons in the Martin Tower, but was observed in the corridor outside at another time.

Not only British Sovereigns (including several of the Norman and Plantagenet Kings) lived in the Tower of London at various times, but it was the enforced home of other monarchs. After King John of France was vanquished at Poitiers by the Black Prince he was imprisoned here; and the three Scottish Sovereigns, Baliol, David the Second, and James the First were similarly incarcerated.

There is also the well-known story of the murder of the young King Edward the Fifth and his brother, in the 15th century. So it is not surprising that several ghost tales surround the ancient royal fortress.

Balmoral and Glamis

The Scottish royal residences are no less replete with similar traditions. When Queen Victoria first saw her newly-acquired Balmoral Castle, she fell in love with the building and its surroundings. It became her favorite "private" residence, despite ministerial misgivings at the distance separating it from London. Little wonder that this North Country palace is said to be haunted by her ghost today.

But for the old-fashioned type of ghost tale, Glamis Castle, near Forfar, the girlhood home of our present Queen Elizabeth, is not outclassed. **It was here, according to tradition, that Malcolm the Second was murdered by the Macbeths, and a belief has arisen that the victim still haunts a secret room somewhere in the grey old castle. Exactly where that room is, and whether it does really hide Malcolm's wraith, is said to be known to only three living persons—the Earl of Strathmore, his heir, and the Earl's factor. As recently as 1905, the then Earl stated: "If you could guess the nature of this secret, you would thank God it were not yours."**

One guess is that the room might also be tenanted by the wraith of "Earl Beardie", a 15th-century laird who, not content with the ordinary hazards of gambling, summoned the Devil to play against him. "Earl Beardie" lost the game, and was sentenced to continue playing until Domesday.

More easily believed is another story which tells how Glamis Castle is haunted by the ghosts of the Ogilvy and Lindsay clans, who were given refuge in a secret chamber during clan feuds. But the laird of Glamis never released them, and their wraiths (it is said) have ever since roamed the Castle.

Charles The First

Historically, St. James's Palace, London, ought to be tenanted by several spectres, for it was a home for several Kings and Queens. But the only apparition reputed to wander through this former royal residence is that of Charles the First, who spent his last hours in the chapel before he walked under guard to the scaffold at Whitehall.

Nevertheless, Britain's old royal palaces together provide plenty of ghost traditions for anyone interested in such supernatural manifestations.

IN PLACID CANADA

WHILE I was sleeping
All through the seven hours
Dreaming of ivory tow'rs,
Of love and laughter and the sweet
joys of Spring,
The whole mad world was weeping.
And the lean children were creeping
On garbage dumps (where the
brown rats were leaping)
Hoping for one stale crust,
Or an orange green with decay.
And I, in my ordinary way
Was sleeping.

Who, who can stir us,
Fat and content as we are,
To the horror and hate of the times?
Each hour
Rung on the silver chimes
Of my mahogany mantel clock
Is the knell of a thousand dead,
Starved, or insane from shock;
Is a knell for liberty gone,
For ivory towers in dust,
Is a warning of dread.

Oh for a clangor of trumpets, a thunder of drums,
To wake us before the unspeakable
Terror comes!

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ireland Concerto a Puzzle to Symphony Patrons

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra assuredly held the balance fair at last week's concert in Massey Hall; two ever-welcome works from the established repertory, Brahms' First Symphony, and Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture; and two novelties, John Ireland's first and only piano concerto (1930); and "Festal Overture" by the young Canadian composer, Godfrey Ridout.

There was small doubt as to the preferences of the audience, but, for a commentator, interest naturally turned on novelty. First of all I thought Mr. Ridout's composition an able and vivid work in which the young composer obviously knew what he was about,—which is more than can be said of many compositions inspired by the present war. It was written in the autumn of 1939, when civilized nations suddenly realized that the theory that Hitler never intended to go to war was just gammon. We all remember the bewilderment of officialdom and the hurry and muddle of preparations; and there really was a festal stimulus in the atmosphere, for young people, especially, felt the stimulus of action. This is what Mr. Ridout tried to express in music, and in setting his concepts on paper did not "go haywire". On the contrary he produced a work of definite form, marked by urge and clamor, and skilful in use of orchestral material. The rendering last week by Sir Ernest MacMillan and his musicians brought out its stirring qualities.

The Enigma

It was less easy to make up one's mind as to what the more experienced John Ireland was getting at in his Piano Concerto. The career of Ireland, is in truth rather enigmatic. No composer of our time has, for the most part, seemed more remote than he; yet years ago he composed a setting of John Masefield's nostalgic "Sea Fever," that is not merely perfect in an artistic sense, but appeals to the imagination of the most unsophisticated listener. Percy Scholes in his "Oxford Companion to Music" relates that in a radio plebiscite he conducted in 1925 on behalf of B.B.C. "Sea Fever" topped all songs whatever, then current on the programs. The result would not necessarily have been the same in America, where the sea does not mean so much to everyone,—but nevertheless "Sea Fever" is a great lyric. There is also one of Ireland's orchestral compositions "Island Spell" which undoubtedly casts a spell, but as I have said he remains undoubtedly a "remote" composer for most of us.

Mr. Scholes relates some interesting facts about Ireland's youth. He was born at Bowdon, Cheshire in 1879. His parents were both well-known authors of whom writers like Carlyle and Leigh Hunt had been familiar friends. Hunt had been dead for twenty years when little John was born but Carlyle was still alive.

An Emerson Touch

The most important work of the composer's father, Alexander Ireland (who was 69 when John was born) was a life of Ralph Waldo Emerson, with an analysis of his works. When the child John could not have been more than two, Emerson visited his parents and an old lady informed Mr. Scholes that she saw the child filling the philosopher's top hat with daisies, to the old gentleman's bewilderment when he put it on. The tale seems to me apochryphal because Emerson was 76 when John Ireland was born, and subject to loss of memory; so that it does not seem probable that he journeyed to England at a time when the child John was old enough to pick daisies in sufficient quantity to fill a stove pipe hat.

Nevertheless the bewilderment of Emerson, if true, was similar to my own, while trying during the two first movement's of Ireland's Concerto, to learn what the piano part had to do with the orchestral part. I fancy that the pianist Ross Pratt was in a somewhat similar quandary. It was only toward the latter part of the third and final movement that pianist and orchestra seemed to be working to a common end;—and this situation was no fault of either Mr. Pratt or Sir Ernest. In itself the movement was martial and stimulating. The orchestral part throughout is harmonically enriched by interesting devices and I could not help wondering whether as a second thought Ireland had not decided to convert a Suite or tone-poem into a Concerto by super-imposing a piano part on it. If so he only succeeded in providing singularly uninteresting material for the keyboard. Mr. Pratt who is a native of Winnipeg, now resident in Montreal, possesses brilliant mastery of finger technique and at times was permitted by the composer to reveal a really emotional touch. Last summer on a humid night at the Proms he fought a losing battle to get tone out of a piano whose felt hammers were damp. Last week he was able to prove that he has ample tone for all ordinary requirements.

The real thrills of the evening were provided by Sir Ernest in magnificent renderings of the "Rosamunde" Overture and Brahms Symphony, No. 1. "Rosamunde" brought no stream of gold to the pockets of poor Schubert, but the overture is a golden stream of melody and lovely invention. The opera was played for two nights in Christmas week of 1823 and then shelved forever. By glorious good luck the score of the overture and the delicious ballet music were unearthed 44 years later in a Vienna garret by two British idolators of the composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir George Grove. In various books of musical memoirs I have learned that it was customary in Vienna in the 19th century to sneer at the British as inartistic and unmusical. Yet the Viennese for four decades made no effort to uncover lost manuscripts of their greatest native son. It is remarkable how Sir Ernest, with changes in personnel facing him constantly in these war years, has been able to maintain a high level of tone and expression in the T.S.O. ensemble. Of his success in this respect the glowing, flowing rendering of "Rosamunde" was ample evidence. It was reinforced by the performance of Brahms greatest symphony.

English Comedy

Recently I had occasion to dig into the annals of Brahms for broadcast purposes, and came upon an account by the famous critic Hermann Klein, of the first performance of his first symphony in England. It occurred under unique circumstances in March, 1877, four months after the premiere performance at Karlsruhe. Early in that year the University of Cambridge decided (undoubtedly under the influence of Charles Villiers Stanford) to confer its "Mus. Doc.", *honoris causa* on Brahms and his close friend, the great violinist Joachim. The latter readily accepted the invitation and the conditions it involved; namely personal attendance to receive the degree, and a new composition to be performed as an "exercise" at the University on the day of the ceremony. Brahms refused an invitation that involved a journey to a country he never had the slightest desire to visit. (While Klein does not mention it, Brahms cherished a Prussian hatred for both England and France). Finally, no doubt under pressure from Joachim, he consented to accept the degree if conferred "in absentia," and entrusted to the violinist as his doctor's "exercise" the score of his first symphony. The University swallowed the snub and agreed. Klein journeyed from London with the great singing expert Manuel Garcia and attended the rehearsal by the Cambridge University Musical Society under Stanford. All present realized that it was a masterpiece indeed. Klein says that the public performance awakened a wider appreciation of Brahms in Great Britain. He had until then been known to amateurs as a composer of chamber music and was regarded by all but a few as abstruse and dull, though undeniably clever. At that time even his own countrymen had not grasped the might of his genius. The impression created at Cambridge was in a few seasons to spread over the entire kingdom.

For years Sir Ernest's interpretation has been one of noblest and most discerning of his achievements, and with each new rendering he seems to excel previous renderings. Last week's was,—as pure interpretation,—on a parity with any I have heard, not excepting that of Mengelberg.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos

THERE IS ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE
The Wartime Prices and Trade Board not only maintains the price ceiling, but also sees that a sufficient supply of the actual essentials of life is available for civilians. To do this it has frequently financed the purchase of goods, thus insuring supplies and avoiding the need of rationing. If nobody buys more than they need, everyone will still have enough. Let's be fair and share!
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THE FILM PARADE

Of the Sad She-Ship That Never Could Be Happy

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I'LL tell you all about 'Destroyer' and you can just write your piece for the paper," Miss A. said, sitting down on the foot of the bed. "My, you look bad! How'd you get it?"

"Over-exposure to Betty Grable that cold week-end," I said reaching for a kleenex.

Miss A. nodded and helped herself to an aspirin. She munched it thoughtfully, then she said, "Did it ever occur to you that a ship is just like a woman?"

I closed my eyes, recognizing the familiar sea-lore of Hollywood. "In this picture, was there a feud between two petty officers by any chance?" I asked.

Miss A. nodded, a little startled. "And did one of them," I went on, "have an attractive female relative that this other one was in love with?" I asked.

"You saw it," Miss A. said resentfully.

I turned my hot pillow. "I've seen that picture so often my head's going round in cycles," I said. "I bet there was at least one rating who was seasick and another who was gun-shy. There has to be one of each aboard every destroyer. I think it's part of the Navy ordnance or something."

"AS A matter of fact there was," Miss A. said. She was silent a moment, frowning. Then she began again. "Anyway, as I was saying, a ship is just like a woman. It isn't just a matter of boiler plates and bolts and riveting. It's a highly sensitive organism. The crew has to like it and it has to like the crew. Otherwise it's what they call an unhappy ship."

"What was this ship moping about?" I asked.

"Well the crew were homesick for one thing," Miss A. said, "They used to go down to their bunks and cry, and cry, just like a boarding-school on opening day. And then of course there was Edward G. Robinson."

"What was the matter with Edward G. Robinson?" I asked.

Miss A. shook her head. Edward G. Robinson, it seemed, was one of those old-timers who insisted on going along and he fitted into the life of the ship like a loose nut in a crank-case. "So what with the crew sobbing themselves to sleep every night and Edward G. Robinson crabbing and interfering all over the place the ship was a nervous wreck before she even started on her shake-down cruise. And nobody but Edward G. Robinson even had a kind word for her. They just kept grousing and stoking her and of course when the time came she went to pieces and blew her boilers and got a Grade B on her examinations."

I reached for the thermometer. "What they should have done was give her a hot water bottle and five grains of luminol the night before," I said.

"The trouble was nobody cared for her except Edward G. Robinson," Miss A. said sadly, "And even Edward G. Robinson wasn't really good for her. He adored every bolt in her lovely hulk but he just didn't know how to make her happy. It just seemed to make her nervous having him around."

"Well, why didn't they get rid of Edward G. Robinson?" I asked, but Miss A. said that was simply out of the question. "He was crazy about that ship. The only way they could have got rid of Edward G. Robinson was to put her in dry-dock and scrape him off with a blow-torch."

"IT ALL sounds pretty depressing," I said, "Didn't anything happen to cheer her up?"

"Not for a long time," Miss A. said, "Then she runs into half-a-dozen Jap dive bombers and brings them all down. Just bang, bang, bang, bang, bang. Only she's simply shattered inside after it and so Edward G. Robinson goes below and does everything he can to make her comfortable—fixes up her bulk-heads and engines and rivets her boilers, all the little attentions that mean so much to a ship. Then just as she's recovered from that along comes a Jap submarine!" She paused dramatically a moment, then went on, warming up to her narrative. "It fires a torpedo and misses. Then they drop depth-charges; whoosh! bang! The sub comes to the surface and begins shooting it out, Bang, bang, bang bang, bang! Then the brave ship just steams straight into it—BANG! and sends it to the bottom."

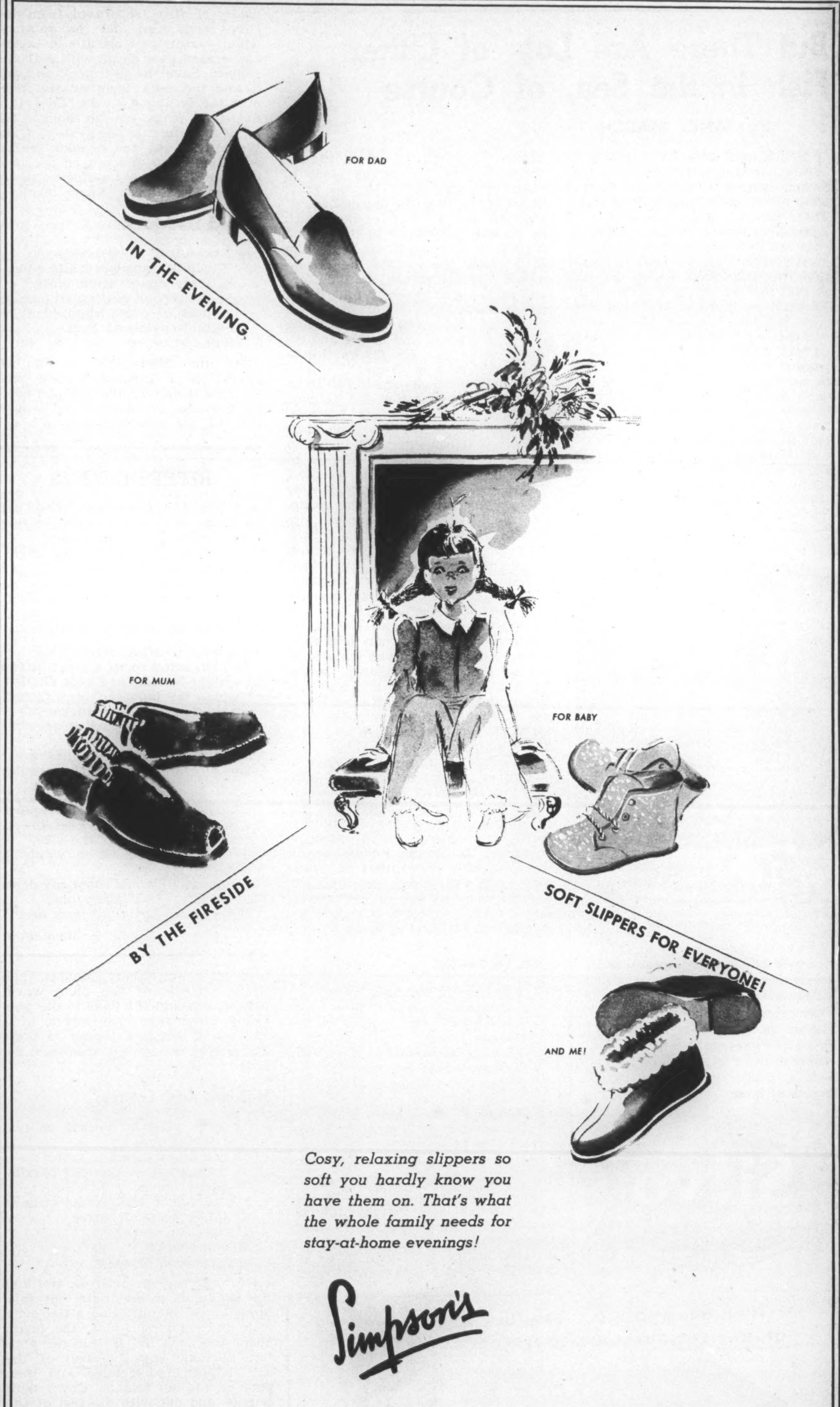
"Bang!" I cried, catching the excitement and dropping the thermometer.

Miss A. picked up the thermometer and examined it. Then she shook it down, looking grave. "You want to be more careful," she said, "Did it ever occur to you that a woman is just like a ship? She looks all right and then something happens, like flu followed by double pneumonia. Her lungs fill up and before she knows it she's down by the port and sinking fast."

I took a couple of aspirin and a drink of water. "Just the same," I said after a moment, "I don't see why just for a change they don't make a movie about a ship that's just like a ship—you know, just good boiler plate and bolts and rivets and no more emotional life than a tin can."

"You're feverish," Miss A. said kindly, "Nobody would ever be crazy enough to make a picture like that."

Heavy rains which continued for days made the going extremely tough in Italy, especially for artillerymen like these who have to sleep near the guns. What wouldn't these chaps give for a pair of waterproof blankets?



EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

CONCERNING FOOD

But There Are Lots of Other Fish in the Sea, of Course

By JANET MARCH

THERE must be a lot of people in the world to whom the word fish means canned salmon, for if this were not so the Wartime Prices and Trade Board would not be said to be going to release a certain amount of that vanished product in return for a meat coupon for every quarter pound tin. The daily press darkly informs us that this will not be the best quality salmon. Even at the Mad Hatter's Tea Party, as the March Hare pointed out, "It was the very best butter." Unless you have an unusual passion for tinned salmon it seems to me that only mad housewives will want to invest in it when they have to give up a coupon which would buy them a pound of T bone steak or half a pound of lovely bacon.

It is almost certain that Mr. Hugh Flood whose "Profile" appeared recently in "The New Yorker" would frown on all canned salmon. Mr. Mitchell tells us in "The New Yorker" that Mr. Flood is 93 and thinks he has got as far along in years by eating fish. He has great hopes of reaching the unusual age of 115. He eats all sorts of fish which he chooses personally in the Fulton Market in New York. If he feels a little under the weather he recommends oysters rather than doctors and claims that three or four dozen nearly always fix you up. Mr. Flood exists on fish, and accompanying sauces and bread and butter and despises vitamins. He favors Scotch and water as a beverage.

He likes the cooks of his fish to be old. "I've decided that old Italians are best, then comes old Negroes, then old mean Yankees, and then old drunk Irishmen. They have to be old; it takes almost a lifetime to learn how to do a thing simply." This is an encouraging point of view as so many people favor the young. Perhaps I will be able to support myself in my 'eighties by fish frying.

Those of us who live inland haven't the fine choice of fish which is the heritage of seaport dwellers. Our sea fish has come quite a piece, but then dwellers by the sea like fresh water fish, for all the whitefish or herring which our local fisherman hauls out of Lake Ontario is put on the one o'clock train bound for New York. If you arrive at one fifteen the shed is fishless and you go home without the newspaper parcel which was going to turn into such a fine supper.

As with most things these days it is unwise to go fish shopping with only one sort of fish as your goal. Keep an open mind and you'll get something though if you are unlucky it may be a piece of salted cod masquerading as finnan haddie or, if you are lucky, some fillets of flounder which will make you think of pre-war sole in England. Whatever sort of fish you get you should be able to make a good chowder with it.

Fish Chowder

2 onions (if you have any)
6 potatoes
2 pounds of cod
1 large carrot
4 teaspoons of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
2 sprigs of parsley
3 cups of water
3 cups of milk
2 teaspoons of Worcester sauce
2 slices of bacon
1½ dozen of small salted biscuits

Simmer the fish with its skin and bones—unless you bought filleted fish—in the three cupfuls of water along with the sprigs of parsley. Let it cook gently for about half an hour. Peel the potatoes and cut them up in small squares, slice the onions and grate the carrot. Arrange the pieces of fish (separated from the bones and skin) and the potatoes, onion, carrots and biscuits in layers, and season each layer with salt and pepper. Save the fish stock and mix it and the milk together and pour over the arranged layers. Cook in a moderate oven for an hour. Ten minutes before serving stir in the Worcester sauce and sprinkle the bacon fried crisp and broken up, over the top. This makes a fine Saturday luncheon or Sunday supper dish.

Baked Haddock

2 pounds of filleted haddock
½ cup of Canadian white wine
½ teaspoon of lemon juice
½ tablespoon of chopped parsley
2 slices of onion chopped
1½ tablespoons of flour
Salt and pepper

Put the fillets, cut in smallish pieces, in a greased baking pan. Sprinkle them with the chopped parsley, the onion and the salt and pepper. Pour on the wine and cook in a hot oven for about twenty minutes, then put the pieces of fish on a warm platter, and add the flour to the pan. Let it brown and then add a little water and salt and pepper to taste and serve this sauce poured over the fish.

Halibut and Tomato

1 large slice of halibut or two small ones
1 can of tomatoes
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
1 sliced onion
¼ cupful of stale bread crumbs
2 tablespoons of butter
1 teaspoon of salt
Black pepper
½ teaspoon of sugar

Heat the can of tomatoes and add the sugar to it and half the salt. Spread half the butter on a flat oven dish and then put, first, the onion slices and then the fish on the platter. Sprinkle with the rest of the salt, pepper and parsley and then pour on the hot tomato. Cover with crumbs and dot with the rest of the butter and bake in a hot oven.

REFRESHMENTS

A WOMAN (who can read and write)
  Adorns the street I ornament.
Her cheek is fair, her eyes are bright;
  That she is rich is evident.
Her silver foxes ripple free,
  Her gowns reflect the latest style;
And oftenwhiles she bows at me,
  Bestows the favor of a smile.

When at a meeting, lately held
  To plan some social Church affair
(The night Batavia had been shelled;
  I would the lady had been there!)
She said that soup and chicken-pie
  Would bring the crowd, enlarge the take,
And mentioned with a kindling eye
  The pleasant theme of angel-cake.

A wiser member shook her head;
  "No; not in war-time," she replied.
"I'd say some tea, a slice of bread,
  Perhaps a cookie on the side."
The lack-wit cried "Who wants a bun?
  No one at all would come, my dear.
That program is a stingy one,
  The war is miles away from here!"

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Black Market In Holland

IN A LAND of real plenty, where rations are liberal, and the ration-book functions like an urbane policeman, it is hard to realize what life must be like in a country whose citizens are not able to get the food they need.

News has come out of Holland about how hard it is to find enough to eat in that German-governed country. Between Nazi confiscation of food and Nazi control of what is left, the people have a struggle to get enough for their simplest needs—even by standing in long queues, using the substitutes that fill the markets and paying Black Market prices.

The good old stand-bys of nutrition, eggs and meat, are practically non-obtainable. Between April 12 and May 15, 1943, Dutch citizens over 21 were allowed to buy one egg, those under 21 were allowed to buy two. But each egg cost 30 cents and eight of them were worth more than the $2.20 which is the wage earned by some workmen for a whole day's hard work! Everyone is allowed a piece of meat every two weeks, but the piece is so small that the Dutch jokingly say that butchers are causing the shortage of cigarette papers by using them for meat wrappers.

Canadians, standing in line in the mid-day sunshine to get such luxuries as candy can only sense the bitter reality that forces Dutch housewives to queue up in the cold at 4 a.m. on meat and vegetable days with the hope that, by patiently waiting, they can purchase some of those essential foods.

It is no wonder, with food so scarce and Nazi control so harsh, that Black Markets thrive. To buy on the Black Market in Holland a person must be able to pay such fabulous sums as $6 for a pound of butter, $65 for a pound of coffee, $10 a pound for meat, 50 cents for a pound of potatoes, 50 cents for a quart of milk, $38 for a ham and $1.45 for a loaf of bread.

The Dutch are not only valiant but ingenious. Substitutes fill gaps where real food is missing. Ersatz coffee is made from ground up crocus and tulip bulbs and, even though the Germans have forbidden such use of the bulbs because of their export value, they also go into flour. Some flour contains at least 4 per cent bulbs. How about a nutritious cake made from a Dutch recipe? Ingredients include chestnuts, carrots, potato peelings, soda, talc and flour made from bulbs or white beans. Results—an ersatz cake for people who are living for the time in an ersatz world.

St. James
Silvo revives the full beauty of your silverware treasures
Who knows nowadays when, or if, you will be able to replace such lovely silverware as this example of International Silver's art? All the more reason, therefore, to renew its lustrous sheen and bring out the full grace of its design by following the maker's advice to polish it with Silvo—safe, gentle and reviving as a breath of spring.
S20
Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

IT'S A MAN'S COFFEE . . . BRIMFUL OF HEARTENING FULL-BODIED FLAVOR!

NO BUTTER NEEDED
INSIDE OR OUTSIDE

MAGIC CHEESE BISCUITS
1½ cups flour
⅔ cup milk
¼ tspn. salt
1 tbspn. shortening
6 tbspns. grated cheese
2 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
(When half-baked, place square of cheese on top of biscuits for extra flavor)
Sift dry ingredients together; cut in shortening. Mix in cheese lightly; add milk slowly. Roll out on floured board to ½-inch thick; cut with small biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.

MAGIC INSURES BAKING SUCCESS
MADE IN CANADA

ONE CAN OF OLD DUTCH CLEANS YOUR SINK
69 MORE TIMES
THAN ANY OTHER LEADING CLEANSER BY ACTUAL TEST!*

*HERE ARE THE RESULTS!
SCIENTIFICALLY CHECKED TESTS
Old Dutch Cleaned . . .
69 more sinks than Cleanser A | 110 more sinks than Cleanser E
93 " " " " B | 114 " " " " F
101 " " " " C | 117 " " " " G
105 " " " " D | 156 " " " " H
The cleansers identified above by letters, along with Old Dutch Cleanser, account for over 90% of *all* the cleansers sold in the United States and Canada.

It's what you get . . . not how much you pay . . . that spells real economy. That's why more women use Old Dutch than any other cleanser!
MADE IN CANADA
108

THE OTHER PAGE

Fortunately There's Nothing Quite Like a Jumble Sale

By P. W. LUCE

TAKE half a dozen china eggs, a garden rake with three teeth missing, a dog-eared cookery book, thirty pairs of second-hand shoes, a few cracked mirrors, a bushel of gladioli corms, some fancy bead-work which says "A Present from Chattanooga, Tenn.", a handful of cigar lighters that won't work, and a lot of slightly outmoded dresses and coats, toss the lot higgledy-piggledy into a vacant corner store, get ready for a hectic time, and you're all set for a Jumble Sale.

Promoted, organized, and patronized almost entirely by women, a Jumble Sale is a fine example of merchandising in delirium tremens. An efficiency expert would go batty trying to discover a reasonable balance between original costs and final returns, and a faithful graph of a day's business would look like a jigsaw puzzle fifteen seconds after a short-tempered man decides he's through with the darned thing for ever.

There is nothing else on earth quite like a Jumble Sale. Fortunately.

A Bazaar is a social affair where polite patrons get gypped pleasantly after being bored by dull speeches by decorative dowagers. A Winter Fair combines a maximum of entertainment with a minimum of merchandising and offers an opportunity of meeting the Best People on a temporarily equal footing. A Sale of Work, while making no pretensions to being anything more than a middle-class attraction, still has a quiet dignity that stamps it as eminently respectable.

THE Jumble Sale has no frills. It offers no entertainment, and has no time for dignity or decorum. It is strictly utilitarian.

In addition to giving thrifty housewives a chance to get rid of a lot of truck that has been cluttering the cupboards for months or even years, the Jumble Sale can be depended to bring in anything from $50 to $250 for a Good Cause. More often than not there is a church organization behind the venture, but it is as well to keep the pastor at a distance. Theological colleges offer no courses in Jumble Sales, and the good man is apt to become slightly addled when he finds himself in the midst of the maelstrom.

The preliminaries for a Jumble Sale take a good deal of time. It isn't the sort of thing that can be done in a hurry. Women who are mentally alert dodge responsibility by inventing good excuses for not going on the committee. The landlord of desired premises takes a great deal of convincing that he should do his bit by giving his store, rent free, for the time required. A couple of carpenters must be coaxed into forgetting union rates for putting up the needed shelves. The usual wrangles as to who'll do what have to be straightened out.

Much tact is needed in asking for gifts for the affair. Any woman will gladly surrender a stack of saucers for which she has no cups, a moth-eaten bearskin, a crayon of Aunt Emily about to enter her second childhood, and an assortment of ideal Christmas gifts that she hasn't the nerve to pass on to her dearest enemy, but more than that is needed.

There must be something that somebody wants to buy, as well as everything that everybody wants to get rid of.

Some of these things may come in voluntarily, but most of them have to be asked for by the committee in charge of supplies. I'm not sure if this is called the Wangling Committee or the Wheedling Committee.

MOST of the persons approached respond with good grace once the worthy purpose of the affair has been explained at great length over a cup of tea, but many a worthy matron is miffed when it is suggested that her handbag is still good enough for the Sale, after a bit of polishing, or that her hat is not yet so completely outdated that it wouldn't fetch half a dollar from a myopic charwoman with a queer taste in color arrangement.

The Wangling Committee doesn't bother men for contributions in kind, but that doesn't mean that their best fishing hats, their most comfortable sweaters, their prized tobacco jars, and their temporarily discarded golf sticks don't get sneaked out to the Jumble Sale headquarters. The wives, the wretches, see to that.

The fixing of prices for the various articles is done by the Committee of the Whole. No amateur economist could understand how a decision is reached, but it is generally assumed that the two guiding principles are "caveat emptor", and "what the traffic will bear".

It is understood that prices must be high enough to bring in a satisfactory revenue, and low enough to undercut Mr. Woolworth's Five-and-Ten. A difference of opinion is usually resolved by

(a) giving in to the women who talk loudest and longest, or

(b) discovering that there are no 2-cent price tags, very few 15-cent tags for which there is a big demand, and so the charge automatically sets itself at 25 cents.

It is not considered ethical to reduce a price once it has been established, unless it seems certain that the customer won't pay that much. Then one acts on the principle that a dollar in the hand is worth two camisoles on the hook.

It is not ethical, either, for customers to change price tags on the goods. Do they do it?

Do they!

ADVERTISING of a Jumble Sale is largely by word of mouth, crude window cards, and pulpit announcements. A $25,000-a-year public relations counsel would shudder at the very thought of these obsolete methods, but they work. No snappy slogan ever coined has half the pulling power of those two little words "Jumble Sale"!

It is true that the clientele is not exactly what is described as exclusive. The carriage trade is rarely in evidence. Those who come early to head the rush are graduates of the hard school of the Bargain Basement and have taken post-graduate courses in Morning Specials. They may not know exactly what they are after, but they mean to get their money's worth. They ask no quarter once the doors are opened, and they certainly give none.

A bull in a china shop is an inert creature compared to a determined female bargain hunter at a Jumble Sale. She'll shove and jostle her way to the shoe section and snatch the best pair of sevens right out of the hands of a covetous hussy before the saleslady can say "T'chk! T'chk!". As if that did any good!

Shoes are considered the prize offerings. They may not fit, but the successful grabber has a friend to whom they can be traded off for a smaller or larger pair, as the need may be. Or, if a real bargain, they can be disposed of by private sale on the sidewalk at a clear profit of anything from a dime to two-bits, the W.P.T.B. not yet having placed a ceiling on second-hand shoes.

There is no "By your leave", or "After you, please" at a Jumble Sale. It's a case of every woman for herself and devil take the hindmost. There are known cases of cheeks being slapped, but none of the turning of the other cheek. Any person looking for trouble can find plenty.

The presence of a policeman to regulate traffic at the door has a sobering effect on that part of the crowd within reach of his brawny arm, but not all organizations can command the services of a constable.

ONE of the duties of the commissionaire is to see that all parcels taken out bear a cryptic mark indicating that the goods have been paid for. Experienced Jumble Sale promoters always use colored pencils to mark the packages, but experienced customers have been known to arrive fully equipped with wrapping paper, string, and red, blue, yellow, and green pencils. This type usually operate in couples. One chivvies the saleslady while the other exercises her skill as a parcel wrapper. Many get caught at first, but their technique improves with experience.

Of course the vast majority of the customers really come prepared to pay good hard cash for door hinges, pet turtles, ginseng roots, dog collars, silk cushions won in a raffle, coat hangers, wobbly umbrellas, hair oil, and much trivia that will be an antique in 2044, but is merely hopelessly old-fashioned today.

Almost anything can find a buyer. Some women have been known to buy back the articles they themselves had donated, but they have a hard time rationalizing this. They can never be certain whether they were crazy to give the stuff away, or crazy to buy it back again.

Husbands suggest they were both. The brutes!

While the bedlam of the sale is in progress the women in charge manage to keep a grip on themselves, after a fashion. Their nerves may be on edge and their tempers frayed and their feet may be breaking down under their weight, but not until the last lagging customer has departed do they sink limply to the floor and fervently exclaim:

"Never again!"

They mean it, too.

And then the treasurer announces jubilantly that they've taken in $147.93 for the Good Cause. Everybody else questions whether it was worth while.

But six months hence they'll all be at it again, heart and soul, planning a bigger and better Jumble Sale than ever.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
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Safety for the Investor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 15, 1944 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

The Monetary Illusion and Its Implications

By STANLEY McCONNELL

While both interest and profit have been attacked in ancient as well as in modern times as the cause of maldistribution of wealth, little attention has been paid to the compounding of interest and profit, which introduces the law of geometrical progression into the commercial system of values, raising all costs and prices, though counteracted in part by improved methods of production.

In this article, the writer examines the economic effects of this practice and develops the thesis that it is not the taking of interest or profit per se which causes maldistribution but the compounding of values, from which he deduces that the real problem is to divorce the compounding principle from our business and financial accounting.

SOMEWHERE in the literature of a people the dying age is laid to rest and the mystery of rebirth dimly discerned. John Galsworthy, who so gracefully sang the swan song of the Victorian Age in *The Forsyte Saga*, calls to mind a financial axiom as familiar to us as our old school books, but "strange when it strikes to within". James Forsyte, a man of property who views the future with profound distrust, decides to invest his portion of the family fortune, which the founders had made in business, in British Consols. In this way by a simple calculation he finds that his heirs will be able to enjoy a fabulous fortune from the accumulated earnings of his estate without effort on their part other than the clipping of coupons. (Exhibit A)

A current news item records that one Frank D. Crissman, a retired farmer, counting on the same financial axiom, left $1,000 "to set up a trust which he computed would total $2,109,892,198.40 at the end of its 252-year existence", when it was to be used for various philanthropic purposes. * (Exhibit B)

In his work on *Usury*, Elliott calculates that "one cent loaned January 1, A.D. 1, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent, compounded annually, on January 1, 1895, would amount to 8,497,840,000 decillion dollars. To pay this in gold 23.2 grains to the dollar, using it in spheres of pure gold the size of the earth, it would take 610,070,000,000,000,000 spheres of gold to pay the debt." (Exhibit C)

Exhibits D and E: The planet earth and a book of compound interest tables.

In these five dimensional exhibits the reader is invited to consider a monetary illusion which has plagued all past civilizations and with which this civilization has failed to deal though it writhes in the economic consequences of that failure. They present a challenge to the rational, truth-seeking mind which cannot be ignored: What is wrong with the reasoning which these astronomical figures and the approved financial practice of this age appear to confirm? If the figures do not truly represent the economic facts, why has the modern age refused to face this issue?

The illusion lies in the fact that we have built into the fabric of our financial order and therefore into our whole system of values a mathematical law which finds expression through the compounding of money. Just why the practice came into general use is not quite so apparent. Yet it is essential to the whole argument to know why.

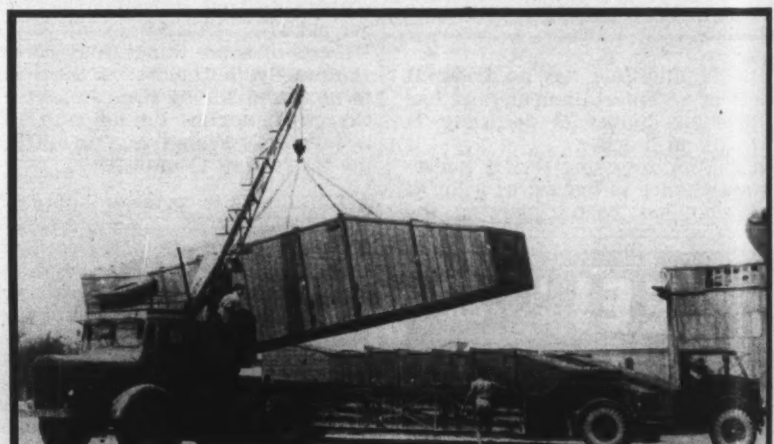
In the search for a suitable money, gold and silver became the accepted mediums because of their comparative scarcity, great value and durability. Thus the conception of money from the earliest times was of something indestructible. Today if a bank note is torn or defaced, the bank will replace it with a new one. This quality of indestructibility attaching to money has been confirmed by law. *It has been transferred by common consent from money to financial capital and to all legal instruments of debt.* This is obviously an illusion since real capital depreciates both from use and obsolescence and

(*Continued on Next Page*)

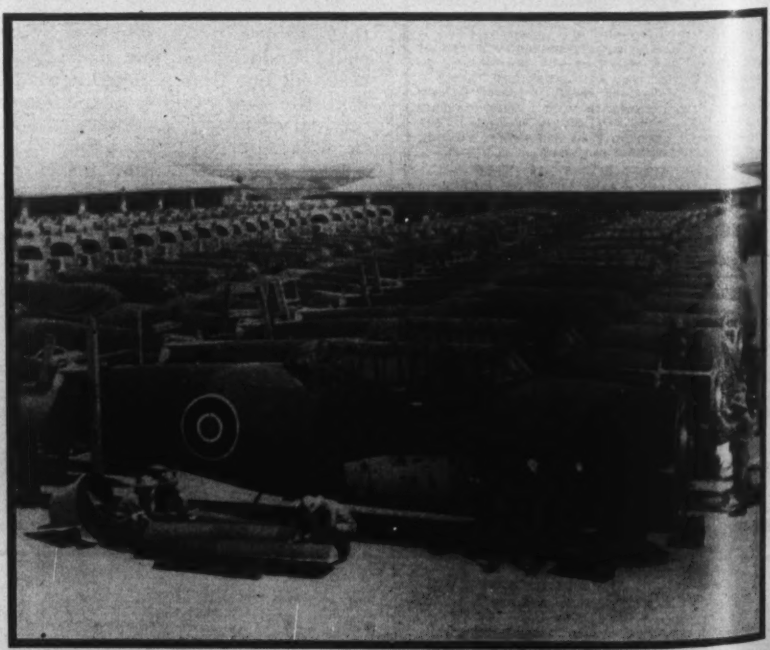
* Toronto Daily Star (AP), Oct. 30, 1943.

Aircraft for Burma Front Reach India by Sea and Air

Somewhere near the frontier of Western India is the ferry terminus for all aircraft flown from the United Nations' factories by British, Empire and American pilots. Here heavy and medium bombers, transport aircraft and even fighter planes land after flying thousands of miles, are inspected, serviced and then despatched eastwards to the battle zones. A special pool of ferry pilots fly newly-delivered planes to all parts of India. They are carefully briefed, just as pilots and crews are who fly over Burma. Weather forecasts make the journey safe for these long-distance fliers. Pilots keep in wireless touch with R.A.F. ground stations for up-to-the-minute news on weather changes ahead. This service is supplied by members of the Indian Meteorological Service (seen above) as they prepare the weather charts for the guidance of R.A.F. air crews.



In addition to the planes which are flown directly to India from overseas, every day more and more ships are discharging crated aircraft at Indian docks from the war factories of Britain and the United States. Giant cranes swing these crated fuselages (above), weighing as much as ten tons, on to long articulated R.A.F. transport trucks which speed them from the dockside to the assembly lines in R.A.F. maintenance depots.



In this depot in India which covers the area of a small town and is far beyond the reach of enemy bombers, hundreds of aircraft mechanics, British, Indian and Burmese, re-assemble these thousands of planes, check, test and service them and send them on their way to the battles ahead.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Who Grinds Down Whom?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT OFTEN occurs to this column that many supposed instances of unjust treatment of labor by "capital", or of "little" people by "big" people, aren't really instances of any such thing; that the differences in wealth and size of the parties in disagreement have frequently no bearing on the matter in hand, and are alleged to be factors only by persons of prejudice who see an opportunity to excite anti-capitalist feeling.

Mr. A. owns a farm some miles outside the city and Mr. B. is a trucker who occasionally hauls Mr. A.'s produce to the city. One day Mr. B. tells Mr. A. that he must get 50 cents a ton more for his trucking. His costs are up, he says, and he can't carry on without that extra 50 cents. Mr. A. says he can't pay it. The prices he gets for his products won't permit him to pay it. Mr. A., maybe, buys a second-hand truck and does his own hauling. The result is not very satisfactory to either; Mr. B. has lost some business and Mr. A. finds that the transportation of his produce costs him more than formerly; but it is a perfectly normal outcome involving no suggestion of unfairness by either party.

But suppose that Mr. B. doesn't own his truck but works for a big, wealthy trucking company and that Mr. A. is a very small farmer, only able to scratch out a living under the most favorable conditions. Then, if an increase in trucking rates is demanded, B. represents iniquitous, greedy "Big Business" and A. is the little fellow who's being ground down. Or let's suppose that Mr. A. is a wealthy farmer with fine buildings and equipment and well-kept fields and that B. is a little independent trucker barely able to get along. Then A. is the capitalist grinding down Mr. B.

Which is the Under-Dog?

The merit of the argument between Mr. A. and Mr. B. is not affected, of course, by the size of either of them. But the public is very often disposed to think that it is. If one party seems to represent Big Business or capital and the other is a little fellow who is representative only of little people everywhere, the conflict between them immediately becomes, in the public eye, a conflict between capital and labor. Really it may be nothing of the kind. It doesn't matter how much money Mr. A. may have, he still has to make a profit on the production and sale of the produce hauled by B., otherwise he will soon abandon that operation. Similarly, no matter how wealthy the trucking company for which Mr. B. works may be, it must still make a profit on hauling Mr. A.'s produce, or it will stop doing it.

The vast majority of people are decent, and a lovable characteristic of most of them is that in any conflict of interests they're predisposed to champion the little fellow against the big. But often this trait is exercised entirely illogically. If the public sees lowly-paid employees threatening to strike against a great, wealthy corporation such as Montreal Light, Heat & Power or the Canadian Pacific Railway, its sympathies instinctively go to what it supposes to be the "under-dog". But in the particular instance, the rich corporation may really be the under-dog, in process of being subjected to exploitation by a labor organization strategically well placed to put on the pressure. The employer can neither educate public opinion on the matter, nor afford to alienate public goodwill by refusing to give way. The rich corporation is condemned in the public mind by its wealth and size; it's a case of fat directors with white piping around their waistcoats against workers with dinner-pails.

Was This Exploitation?

Once I heard a great industrialist reproached by visitors to his plant for the monotony of the work on his long assembly lines. All day long workers repeated a motion or brief series of motions. Soul-destroying, etc., and not much pay either. The industrialist said the truth was that the assembly lines provided employment for many men and women who were not equipped, physically or mentally, to do any more onerous work, and that the pay was high rather than low for the work done. A little investigating I did privately tended to support the employer's claim. I found that quite a number of the workers were blind or deaf or otherwise handicapped.

The war will be over before long and we can't afford to have any waste in our productive system if we're to be able to provide jobs for all those needing them and support our coming new social security set-up. Strikes cause serious losses of employment, purchasing power and production. Strikes are preventable. A sound public opinion, built on knowledge and understanding, can do much to prevent such losses. Today, in every part of Canada, groups of earnest citizens are meeting regularly to study and discuss social questions. Nothing can be more constructive than this. Nothing will more surely bring about the conditions necessary for "full employment" than the development of an aroused, informed public opinion which places the national good before sectional or group interest.

(Continued from Page 26)
ventually disappears. Yet our whole nancial practice is based on this il- usion.

Thus industrial age began with an nsuperable handicap inherited from he past—the compounding principle eferred to by Sir Archibald Alison s "the vast lever of geometrical pro- ression" **—which it proceeded to ncorporate as the keystone of its tructure of values with conse- uences which no one appears to have oreseen. Yet anyone with an ele- entary knowledge of mathematics, tanding at the beginning of the in- ustrial age, could have predicted ith certainty the whole chain of conomic ills which confound us to- ay.

ecurity and Freedom

It was the age of Economic Man ho set out to build an industrial nd commercial civilization and by he use of certain techniques, eco- omic and political, to ensure for all en the two requisites of the abun- ant life: security and freedom. To alize the first objective, he em- loyed the scientific method applied o the production of goods. It was technique based upon the division f labor, the institution of private roperty and the market, culminat- g in the factory system and mass roduction. It implied for all a wid- r range of material enjoyments hrough a progressively declining ale of prices, including reasonably ll employment and a modicum of isure. It was intended to be an era f abundance.

The second objective was a corol- ry of the first. The right to dispose f one's labor, the right to own prop- ty, the right to buy and sell, were he economic pillars of political free- om for the continued exercise of ch rights required a system in hich law, order and justice were nforced by the will of the people. hus the economic and political fac- rs were interlocked in a great for- ard movement looking to the libera- on of all men from poverty and ppression.

For a time it seemed that this reat experiment might have suc- eded as the technique of the indus- ial revolution expanded outward om the British Isles to the new con- nents. But our observer, knowing e mathematical framework upon hich it rested, would have seen that must create in every country an nbalanced economy and eventual onomic world chaos, for the se- uence of events must correspond to the operation of the mathematical principle involved:

1. The commercial age was designed to carry to its broadest expression the relationship of buyer and seller, displacing the fixed, feudal relationship of landlord and tenant. The condition on which such an order can best function is that of a balanced land tenure. But since money values compound while property values do not, the effect was to create financial titles to all property in the form of mortgages and bonds, tending to alienate productive property from the original holders and to concentrate its ownership. Thus the first condition of a balanced relationship between producer and consumer, seller and buyer, was violated. The basic maladjustment in our economic life, inadequate buying power in relation to our productive capacity, followed as a natural, inevitable consequence.

2. Since there is under this practice no limit to the expansion of financial values, the growth of debt overflowed private property into the field of public debt which, once sanctioned, in spite of all warnings, continued to expand without limit. The lack of new outlets for capital investment diverted savings into the unproductive channels of public and private debt which further curtailed purchasing power. The symptoms of an unbalanced economy, instead of yielding to the new engineering triumphs, became more evident in the struggle for domestic and foreign markets, in increasing business mortality and in mass unemployment. It was a vicious circle of expanding debt and contracting markets, aggravated by the methods of public finance.

3. The social disorders arising from this imbalance created divisions between economic groups, particularly between Capital and Labor, which seemed to confirm the doctrine of the class war. In dealing with these problems the state was led to expand taxation and public debt, to provide relief and social services and to assume powers for which no precedent existed, while the citizen who had lost his property and could no longer find employment was compelled to look to the state for aid. A strong undercurrent of resentment from the apparent fact that money values took precedence over human values brought disunity and industrial strife with a further lowering of the national income.

4. The logic of the industrial revolution was to make wealth increasingly accessible to all through lower prices. The fact, as reported by the Brookings Institution, was that "over an ever-widening area the process of persistently expanding purchasing power by means of price reductions has been checked. It is one of the primary mechanisms upon which the capitalistic system was supposed to rely, yet it has substantially ceased to operate." † The Institution inferred that "the trouble with capitalism is the capitalists." On the contrary, the rise in prices was inevitable. The manufacturer, caught between rising costs and falling markets, was often hard put to it to keep his business afloat.

Involuntary Receivership

Had our financial comptroller survived for two centuries he would have lived to see his predictions fully confirmed and our financial order facing an involuntary receivership while continuing the methods which had created this dilemma. He would see Economic Man complaining of poverty in the midst of plenty, wondering why with ample natural resources and the highest technical knowledge he had failed to realize his original objective—an economy of abundance. He would see him in the persons of statesmen, economists, business executives and workers, beset by a strange fear, the thought of mass unemployment after a war which had engaged all their energies.

He would perceive with utter realism that Economic Man had failed to face the issue involved in his false scale of values, that he had been defeated by his own bad bookkeeping. He would realize that he had failed to distinguish between wealth and money, that the figures which were compounding in his bank account, his bond portfolio, his balance sheet, were ballooning all costs and prices from within, widening the gap between producer and consumer, contracting every dollar as a claim on goods. For Economic Man had unwittingly adopted the most vicious and effective instrument of inflation which the mind of man could possibly conceive, to which he continued to cling while his world fell about his head, at the same time passing legal enactments against the rise of prices.

Leafing through the voluminous reports of investigating commissions and fruitless economic conferences, our impartial observer would find his diagnosis confirmed in Economic Man's own words—the paradox of poverty in a world of technical mastery, the fear of unemployment, the surplus financial capital (When has a public issue been undersubscribed?), the lack of purchasing power, the unrelenting struggle for markets, the increasing tensions and hazards for the average man in the effort to provide for his family.

Defect in the System

To quote: "The obvious conclusion to be drawn at this point is that American consumption is potentially enormous, that American production is potentially much larger than actual production has ever been, and that the defect in the system lies in the element which connects the two to each other—the element of purchasing power. If the great mass of the population has incomes too small to enable it to buy what it wants and if an infinitesimal minority has incomes larger that it can spend, then consumption will be less than it should be and production also less. The rich, with the large incomes, will put into savings what they do not need to pay out for goods. Two-thirds of the entire savings ($15,000,000,000) made in 1929, for example, were made by that 2.3 minority of the population having incomes in excess of $10,000. And since the proportion of the national income saved has tended, according to our findings, to increase in recent times *with an increase in the concentration of wealth*, the process may be expected to continue in aggravated form." ‡

Again the findings are in fullest accord with the operation of the mathematical law. But little is gained by the treatment of effects. We are dealing here with a displacement factor which challenges the whole conception upon which the industrial age has been built. That the economic malady has invaded the political sphere is underlined by the collectivist trend in Britain and America, and the rise of the totalitarian systems in Europe, proving for all who care to read that the technique of the industrial revolution—the division of labor, private property and the free market—are the economic foundation of the house of political freedom.

The divorcing of business and financial accounting from the compounding principle is the first essential step toward the restoration of a balanced economy in which productive capacity and purchasing power will be equated, in which property ownership and its advantages will be widely distributed, in which unemployment will be the rare exception and in which freedom will grow in its own congenial soil. It is a step which challenges no existing institutions, disturbs no proved techniques of the business world, invades no rights but yields a scientifically proportioned return to Capital and Labor, enriching all men both in their capacity as property owners and workers. It is the true alternative between the political imbalance of the Left and the economic imbalance of the Right which preserves the gains of the past while relinquishing its errors, providing the two essentials of the larger life which neither Left nor Right can offer; economic security and constitutional freedom.

** Saturday Night, Dec. 18, 1943.

† Economic Progress Without Economic Revolution, Fortune, Nov. 1935.

‡ Ibid. Author's italics.

An Estate is an Estate

Our primary concern is not whether an estate is small. With us an estate is an estate. It is made up of assets of various types and each type receives the skilled care of the department or section of our staff best trained to deal with it. The total at the bottom of the list of assets does not determine the attention given to the individual items, nor to the list as a whole.

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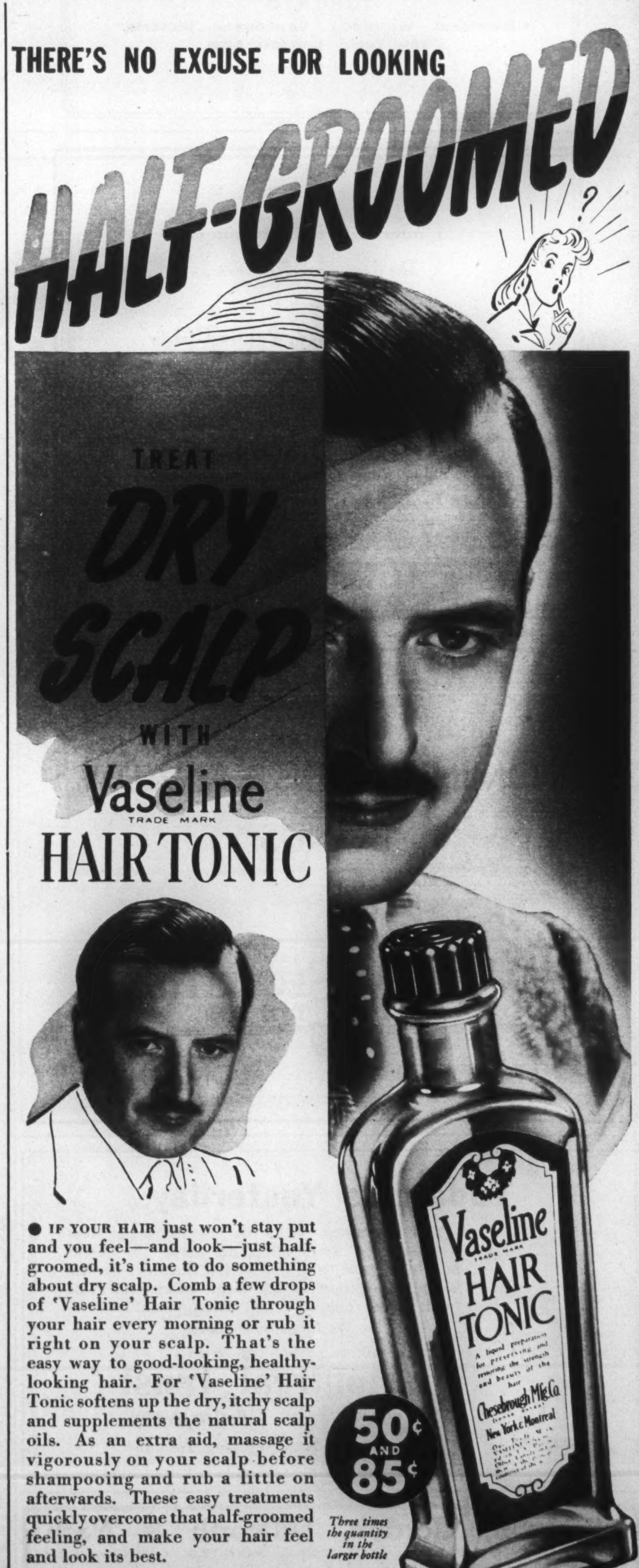

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. E. B., Windsor, Ont.—GATEWAY PATRICIA is still inactive. Previous exploration on this property, which adjoins Central Patricia, failed to disclose anything of commercial importance. As heavy expenditures would be needed to make a further test the company has been marking time and keeping an eye on developments in the area.

H. L. E., Hamilton, Ont.—With the payment of $3 per share last month, arrears of dividends on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of SIMPSONS LTD. now amount to $17.62½ per share. Earnings figures for 1943 are not yet available, but the company is understood to have done a larger volume of business than in 1942, which latter was the largest in its history and nearly double that of 1939. Though the company may be hampered by further curtailment and restrictions in merchandise supplies during the coming months, the earnings outlook appears good and further payments on preferred arrears may be expected. The stock looks attractive as a business man's investment.

W. S. R., Portage la Prairie, Man.—While PORCUPINE CROWN holds no property of its own it has share interests in Gomak, Northcrown Porcupine and Quemont Mining Corp., all of which are inactive at present. RONDA GOLD MINES went into bankruptcy about five years ago and no equity remains for the shareholders.

F.C.E., Newcastle, Ont. — Shareholders of CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES LTD. are to meet Jan. 27 to pass on a proposal to split the preferred and common shares 10 for 1 by changing the par value of each issue from $100 to $10 per share. If adopted, the outstanding capital will consist of 387,780 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred shares, $10 par, and 159,890 common shares, $10 par. It is of interest to note that in 1919

Canada Packers Limited

BUSINESS of Canada Packers Limited has been built on a policy of large sales volume at a very small margin of profit. The war has witnessed a substantial expansion in sales, at the same time resulting in difficulties in operation, such as rising costs, price ceilings, rationing, etc. The management has been able to meet these conditions and show a fair profit on the company's moderate capitalization. In the fiscal year ended March 1943 the profit per dollar of sales was the smallest in history, with sales at a new peak compensating for the reduction in the profit margin.

In the past two fiscal years net earnings available for common dividends were more than double the annual dividend requirement and for years past have been showing a good margin over the current annual dividend rate. The company has wiped out its funded debt and the only capital liability outstanding is 200,000 shares of common stock. Net working capital has been increased, despite capital expenditures, and a substantial wartime inventory reserve built-up.

Export has been a prominent factor in the company's increasing sales in recent years. The war and shipping conditions made a number of the United Nations dependent on Canada for food, and this has been particularly true of bacon with Britain taking a large quantity of this product from the Dominion. Canada's ability to maintain a portion of this business after the war will determine in some degree the post-war prospects for Canada Packers. The Canadian farmer has improved his hogs to meet the quality demanded by the British and the British people by now have acquired a taste for Canadian bacon that should result in a market for a portion of the Dominion's production in peace years. The Canadian exchange available to Britain after the war will also be a determining factor in the percentage of present sales that will be maintained. The United Nations are already making plans for post-war currency and economic stability so that nations may trade freely with each other. The countries liberated from the Nazi yoke will also require large quantities of food, with the Dominion one of the world's largest sources, and the removal of present war-time rationing and restriction will result in increased consumption of provisions at home.

Sales for the fiscal year ended March 1943 amounted to $169,141,671, compared with $144,509,292 for 1941-1942 and $110,291,840 for 1940-1941. Margin of profit per pound of product sold in 1942-1943 of ⅛c and profit per dollar of sales of 0.95c were the lowest in history. It can be expected, when the company returns to normal operating conditions, that this margin of profit will be increased closer to the level of previous years. For the year immediately preceding the outbreak of the war—fiscal period ended March 1939—profit represented 1/6c per pound and 1.60c per dollar of sales. With the large sales volume, a slight increase in the profit margin would be reflected in a substantial increase in total net profit. Net profit for 1942-1943 amounted to $1,611,418, or practically the same as that of the preceding year of $1,611,465. In both years the net was equivalent to $8.06 per share on the common stock, or more than twice the current annual dividend rate of $4 per share.

Net working capital at March 25, 1943, of $9,205,973 was an increase from $7,885,069 at March 1942 and $5,947,793 at March 1938. Funded debt amounting to $4,500,000 in 1938 had been reduced to $750,000 by March 1943 and this outstanding balance matured January this year to leave the company free of bonded indebtedness. In the same period gross book value of fixed assets increased from $21,515,416 to $23,085,096 and depreciation reserve from $9,696,091 to $13,867,247. In recent years the company has been providing out of profits a wartime inventory reserve, the provision for this purpose in 1942-1943 amounting to $650,000 and in 1941-1942 to $1,310,000. Net profits as stated above are after deduction of this reserve.

The company's capital consists of 200,000 common shares of no par value. An initial quarterly dividend of 75c per share was paid April 1935 and continued at the annual rate of $3 until July 1941 when the current rate of $4 per share was established. Extras of $1 per share were paid in 1939 and 1940, and 50c per share in 1941.

Price range and earnings ratio 1937-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	98	79½	$8.06	12.1	9.8	$4.00
1942	87	74¾	8.06	10.8	9.2	4.00
1941	92	76	7.78	11.8	9.7	4.50
1940	104¾	65	8.34	12.5	7.8	4.00
1939	104	66	6.19	16.8	10.6	3.00
1938	72	58	5.50	13.1	10.5	3.00
1937	98	65	7.61	12.9	8.5	3.00
Average 1937-1943				12.7	9.4	
Approximate current price ratio				11.1		

Note—High and Lows for Calendar Year. Earned Per Share for Fiscal Year Ended March.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Sales	$169,141,671	$144,509,292	$110,291,840	$ 88,205,640	$ 77,225,733	$ 84,145,897
Net Profit	1,611,418	1,611,465	1,555,028	1,667,810	1,238,736	1,100,560
Profit Per Dollar of Sales	0.95c	1.10c	1.40c	1.90c	1.60c	1.30c
Surplus	10,384,853	9,573,434	8,761,970	8,106,942	7,239,132	6,600,396
Current Assets	23,547,424	28,101,786	18,598,635	17,359,982	12,116,203	12,760,729
Current Liabilities	14,341,451	20,216,717	10,847,789	9,981,290	5,436,978	6,812,986
Net Working Capital	9,205,973	7,885,069	7,750,846	7,378,692	6,679,225	5,947,793
Cash	29,295	27,114	23,464	21,309	14,372	14,792
Investments	136,287	121,634	160,634	197,435	908,675	184,594
Bank Loans	9,275,368	14,167,783	7,027,148	7,155,590	2,660,964	5,062,268
Funded Debt	750,000	1,500,000	2,250,000	3,000,000	3,750,000	4,500,000

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce
DIVIDEND NO. 228

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1944, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st December 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd December, 1943.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED
Preference Dividends Nos. 54-55

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company and a Special Dividend of Two dollars ($2.00) per share on such shares, have been declared payable February 1, 1944 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on January 15, 1944. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 7, 1944

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Office has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C921 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Managing Director.

Notice

is hereby given that the London-Canada Insurance Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C913 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

B. W. BALLARD,
President and Managing Director.

Notice

is hereby given that the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C922 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

B. W. BALLARD,
Manager for Canada.

the par value of preferred and common was changed from $10 to $100.

T.L.C., Toronto, Ont. — My information does not agree with yours. I understand that sales of PEOPLE'S CREDIT SECURITIES LTD., operating a chain of retail jewellery stores, for the fiscal year ending this month will exceed those of the previous year. This increase in sales volume is expected to more than compensate for increased costs. Net earnings, after taking care of increased taxation, are expected to be around $1 per share. For the year ended Jan. 31, 1943, the company reported net equal to 97 cents per share.

W. J. R., Winnipeg, Man. — The main asset of ASHLEY GOLD MINING CORP. is the holding of 369,239 shares of JEROME GOLD MINES, which went into production over two years ago. CANADIAN PANDORA was taken over about nine years ago by PANDORA CADILLAC GOLD MINES, on an exchange basis of one new for three old, but the property is closed down for the duration. J. M. CONSOLIDATED needs new finances if the possibilities of the property are to be further investigated, but the prospects do not appear promising. MALROBIC lost its original property and the only holding now is a small interest in a silver-lead-gold prospect in Idaho. NICOLA MINES & METALS sold its property to CONSOLIDATED NICOLA GOLDFIELDS, which company is now inactive. The plant is being maintained in good condition and efforts are being made to finance resumption of operations.

P.M.F., Three Rivers, Que. — I would not favor a purchase of BRANDRAM - HENDERSON LTD. stock, unless possibly as a long-pull speculation. While the results of operations of this company showed a high level of sales in 1942 and total income of $205,630 was the highest since the peak of $245,478 in 1929, the situation was considerably changed in 1943. Higher costs of raw materials and the considerable increase in labor costs, as against a fixed ceiling on selling prices, together with government rationing of certain essential materials, made a difficult situation for all paint companies and sharply affected Brandram-Henderson's operating results for the past year. While the results, when all the records are available, will probably be regarded as satisfactory in view of the circumstances, they are certain to show a substantial decrease when compared with 1942.

E. W. T., Mimico, Ont.—As DOMINION NICKEL MINING CORPORATION was only formed last year, and is still in the early stages of exploration, little information can be advanced as to its prospects. Two groups of claims are held in the Sudbury district, on one of which diamond drilling is reported to have disclosed ore running better than three per cent nickel and indicated reserves of 480,000 tons are claimed. I understand further tests of these groups are planned in order to ascertain their commercial possibilities, hence you will realize the shares are quite speculative.

W.A.S., Calgary, Alta.—There is no present prospect of payment of interest on bonds of FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES CORP., LTD. Approximately 85 per cent of the company's investments are in holdings of French companies, about which no information is available in regard to either the status or the value, and though the company at October 31 last had holdings in Canadian and American companies and Canadian government bonds with a market value of $632,098, representing a backing of $408 for each $1,000 of the $1,694,500 of bonds outstanding, the revenue obtained from such investments continues far below the level required to pay bond interest. Presumably interest payment will have to wait until the war ends and the status of investments in France is clarified.

J. T. C., Newcastle, N.S.—AUNOR GOLD MINES, controlled by Noranda Mines, has low capitalization and highly efficient management, and the outlook as a result of last year's development shows decided improvement. The earlier disappointing results on the lower levels were reversed with the opening of important new ore at the 1,375 and 1,500-foot levels. These levels showed greater ore lengths and widths than elsewhere in the mine. At the end of 1942, ore reserves totalled 531,000 tons. The company's working capital position is in the neighborhood of $800,000.

J.L.E., Outremont, Que.—The basis of the buying of WINNIPEG ELECTRIC CO. preferred and common is the anticipation that the balance of the contingent certificates will be paid off early in the current year and that dividend action will follow shortly afterwards. This may be all right as a speculation but I would remind you that the war with Germany may end before many months have passed and that Winnipeg Electric may thereafter experience a decline in its street railway traffic and in the output of its electric and gas utilities.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Is a Market Upturn Ahead?

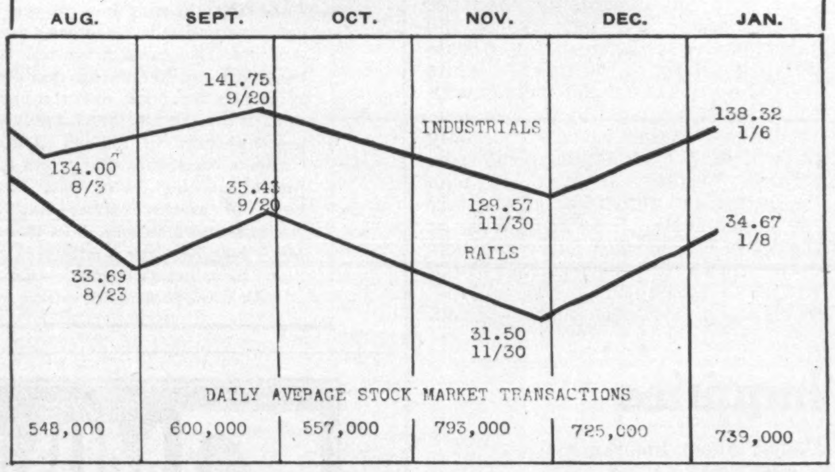
BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, from which the Canadian stock market takes its cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline. A reversal in the SHORT TERM TREND was signalled following the July '43 high point, and is still in progress. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

For a background to the current short-term strength in the market, readers might review our Forecast of Dec. 4, '43, wherein, at around the 130 bottom level then prevailing on the Dow-Jones industrial average, the basis for price recovery to normal technical limits of 134/136 was outlined, with possible (Forecast of December 18) returns to the July highs of 145. Having now attained the 138 level, which represents about the same number of points recovery as was witnessed in the rally from early August to late September, the market's next zone of upside resistance would lie in the 140/142 area, said level representing a 5/8 cancellation of the decline running from mid-July to early December 1943. As pointed out in the December 18 and earlier Forecasts, however, rallies sometimes, though not often, return even to the old highs from which the decline started without in any way upsetting the underlying downward price trend.

During period of weakness, such as that which existed in late November and early December, it is difficult to visualize market strength. Conversely, during periods of strength, such as that now being witnessed, it is hard to visualize market weakness. In the current instance we can see some possible extension of the current advance, as discussed above. We do not, however, see either the news background or a sufficiently strong technical base to warrant a conclusion that the stock market, as some now assume, is starting on another vigorous run, such as the 1942-43 advance, that calls for fully inverted positions. We believe an attractive buying point will be witnessed this year—at levels substantially under those now prevailing—but this should be when the problems of reconversion are more fully apparent. Accordingly, we would regard any extension of current strength as a renewal of distribution tactics such as that witnessed at the July 1943 peaks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1944.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of January, 1944.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of January, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
January 10, 1944.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of April, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1944.

By order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
January 5, 1944.

Leitch Gold Mines Limited

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DIVIDEND NO. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on February 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at close of business January 31st, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 8th, 1944.

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CRACK DOWN HARD!

ABOUT INSURANCE

Public Relations a Live Problem for the Insurance Companies

By GEORGE GILBERT

Even in the insurance business, which on the whole has a creditable record of past performance as a public service, there is increasing recognition of the necessity of bringing about a better understanding of its importance in the national economy on the part of the people generally.

There are many who believe that the situation facing insurance is much more complex than it was even a few years ago, and that it is likely to become more complex in the postwar period. Quick action is regarded as necessary, because, as one competent observer has said, "It is later than you think."

INCREASING recognition is being given in the insurance business to the necessity of bringing about a better understanding of its functions as a public service institution not only on the part of those who are insured but on the part of the masses of the people generally. This mounting interest in the problem of public relations is noticeable in Canada and the United States, and also in Great Britain, the home of insurance.

An outsider is often better able to interpret public reactions towards a business than those engaged in it, that is, provided the outsider is a capable exponent of the ordinary man's mind. In evident recognition of this fact, the Insurance Institute of London, Eng., invited Mr. E. Rawden Smith, formerly Public Relations Officer of the London Transport Board and of the Dominions Office, to address the members on the subject of Public Relations. It appears that he was chosen for his public relations job because of his ability as an exponent of the ordinary man's mind.

It is the duty of those engaged in public relations activities, according to this authority, to clarify and explain the workings of a business; not to mislead or obscure. That is, it is not, metaphorically speaking, going about "with a bucket of whitewash in one hand and a bottle of chloroform in the other." The task is one of interpretation in terms which the ordinary man cannot fail to understand. Interpretation, in his view, must be the key-note of any public relations program.

Necessary Machinery

It is admitted that part of the machinery necessary in public relations work consists of the judicious use of advertising in newspapers, magazines, trade mediums, pamphlets, radio, lectures, surveys, public opinion polls, etc., but, in addition, there are functions of a more general but equally vital nature which come under the general heading of public relations pure and simple.

It would appear that the first step to be taken by any business in public relations is to be informed as to what the public is thinking about the business, and the next step is to tell the public about the business in a way which the public can readily understand. Details count in public relations, and every employee coming in contact with the public must be a public relations officer, so that the business in its primary contacts, such as dealing with those who enter its premises, or make inquiries over the telephone or by letter, will build good will instead of ill will for the undertaking. If these three primary contacts are in perfect working order, half the battle for a sympathetic public understanding of the business is won, in the opinion of Mr. Smith.

There is no doubt that the establishment of better public relations leads to less complaints and more praise. In one case cited by Mr. Smith, there was a drop in two years of 17 per cent in letters of complaint, and an increase in favorable news items of 40 per cent, while there was a decrease in unfavorable newspaper comment of 33 per cent.

British Activity

While public relations departments have been in existence in the United States and Canada in various enterprises for a more or less lengthy period, it is only in recent years that the first public relations officer was appointed in Great Britain, according to Mr. Smith. This was Sir Stephen Tallents, who was appointed in 1933 by Sir Kingsley Wood, then Postmaster General. Since then other large undertakings such as the London Transport, have followed suit. During the war a number of such officials have been appointed by British Government Departments.

But even now, according to Mr. Smith, there are all too few of them in Great Britain, and far too often they are looked upon with suspicion because their function is misunderstood. "Moreover," said Mr. Smith, "there are certain detached brethren who have cashed in on what I believe to be a respectable title and calling, thus helping the unbelievers by providing them with perfectly sound arguments about high fees and low morality. But the public is quick to spot a quack, and journalists are even quicker."

As to the reason for the development of a separate department in a business to deal with public relations, he said it was just another chapter in the history of the evolution of management, when pressure on the head of a business forces him to establish separate departments with competent managers to undertake what he cannot properly do himself. He finds that instead of directing the business as a whole, he is spending more and more time thinking about and trying to manage the external relations of the undertaking. Competition has forced public relations to the front, and he realizes that someone is needed to help him deal with them.

Food for Thought

As Mr. Smith pointed out, the subject of public relations is not something new; it is merely the realization of their separate existence and of their importance that is new. As to the need of good public relations in the insurance business, he posed the following queries, among others:

"Has insurance been sufficiently 'sold' not only as a wise personal or family precaution, but as a social service? Perhaps I should explain what I mean. Every man who insures helps every other man who wants to insure, because each insured carries a bit of every other insured's burden.

"Is it always realized sufficiently clearly that a rich industry can not only afford to be generous as well as just, but will also increase its sales by such policy? Is the effect of an adverse comment from a judge weighed against the undoubtedly legal and financial arguments?

"What is the effect on the public mind when a risk is declined because of its high physical, as opposed to moral, hazard? Must not such risks be entertained, and even carried at a loss, if 'private enterprise' is to justify itself as public service? Is not the answer: take the risk and reduce the danger, or run the greater hazard of hearing people say, 'They only touch lines where profits are assured'?

"Is insurance understood and respected in the Houses of Parliament? Are all the Members who hold insurance directorships properly instructed and fully versed? Do all those who sell insurance really believe they are performing a public service? Are policies as easy to understand as they should be? In other words, do the public know what they are buying? Is the fear motive in insurance stressed too much?"

It is of particular interest to note that Mr. Smith did not advocate the appointment of high-powered public relations officers in each company. In his view, insurance needs putting across as a whole; that afterwards it could be pressed home by each of its natural divisions. As to the difference between a publicity manager and a public relations officer, he said that the publicity manager deals with the selling of the policies, while the public relations officer deals with the services rendered by the business. Publicity, however extensive, is only a part of the function to be performed by those engaged in public relations activities. They are the guardians of the "good will" of the business and must carry out their duties with a full appreciation of the extent to which such good will depends upon favorable public opinion.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

If possible I would like your opinion on Hospitalization Insurance of their plan being called "Federal's Federal Life, Wilmington, Del. U.S.A., Famous 3c a day Hospitalization Plan". Is this company authorized or licensed in Canada? Could you tell me of any similar Canadian organization?

—K. F. J., New Glasgow, N.S.

As the Federal Life of Wilmington, Del., U.S.A., is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, I would advise leaving this concern's "Famous 3c a Day Hospitalization Plan" alone. In case of a disputed claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take proceedings in Wilmington, Del., would place him at a serious disadvantage so far as getting his money was concerned. Practically all the accident insurance companies issue hospital expense policies. Any company whose advertisement appears in this paper is safe to insure with, as advertising is not accepted from any company that is not regularly licensed and safe to insure with.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I would appreciate some information regarding Government Annuities and Income Tax. I purchased an Annuity in 1937 and have two questions: 1. Will the income from payments made after June 1940 be taxed? 2. If I make a change in my Annuity to lower the age at which payments start, will the Income Tax exemption be annulled?

—R. F. J., Toronto, Ont.

Taking the questions in order: (1) As you entered into your Annuity contract with the Government prior to June 24, 1940, the income from the Annuity is exempt from income tax up to the extent of $1,200 per annum, and the fact that some of the payments to the Government for the Annuity were made after June 24, 1940, does not affect the exemption in any way. (2) If your present Annuity contract gives you the privilege of making the change mentioned, so that the change could be effected without entering into a new contract, the income from the Annuity would still be exempt from income tax to the same extent as before. But if you had to enter into a new contract with the Government in order to effect the change, it might be held that as the new contract was entered into since June 24, 1940, the income is not exempt from income tax.

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Freedom of Enterprise or Control the Issue

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In Britain the parties of the Right and Left are beginning to prepare for the post-war general election. The basic question is whether Britain is to have free enterprise or continuing government control.

Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, says that the country can only develop to the full in a general system of government control, in which he recognizes the need for scope for private enterprise. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, argues that the country's development rests on individualism, in which he recognizes a passing need for government control.

The writer, Mr. Layton, says it is important that the issue be frankly faced now, before peace comes.

London.

MR. HERBERT MORRISON, to whom the idea of monopoly is so distasteful, had been building up quite a monopoly of his own in his week-end speeches about after the war. Mr. Churchill was compelled, by the lengths to which Mr. Morrison's convictions led him, to indicate that the Home Secretary did not speak for the Government on such occasions. But that did not alter the fact that here were professions of Labor principle, ably exposed, by a Minister of the Crown, and it was plain to some observers that in conditions where every party was looking ahead to its post-war election program the Morrison speeches were building up a considerable amount of fortuitous goodwill for Mr. Morrison's party.

The interest, however, in the appearance of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Minister of Production, on the scene as a rival post-war spokesman, for a rival Party, has more in it than mere political piquancy. So long as Mr. Morrison had his monopoly there was virtually nothing official said about post-war policy. Now, however, by taking the points of agreement between Morrison and Lyttelton we can perhaps discern the underlying trend, whether the reconstruction after the war proceeds under a Left or a Right or a Coalition Government.

The crucial point is, of course, the business of free enterprise or control, and everyone knows by now that Mr. Morrison and his Party are as well disposed as ever they were, even in the old days of paper principles untried in practical politics, to the idea of Government control. Mr. Lyttelton is aware of the need for continuing control, but regards it as a necessary evil, to be put aside as soon as possible. So does the Conservative Party.

Mr. Lyttelton, speaking at Oxford, said "the aim of Conservatives is not to do away with controls when things are scarce but to create conditions of plenty and cheapness in which most of the wartime controls will no longer be necessary." There is the difference. To the Conservative mind control is the makeshift thing; to the Labor mind it is the fundamental.

On the question of private reward for individual enterprise Mr. Lyttelton remembered that Mr. Morrison himself had told him that uniformity played no part in Socialism. "None the less," said the Minister of Production, "the recognition of varying rewards for varying services is a Conservative doctrine".

Do Left and Right meet? Obviously, their differences are as profound as ever. They agree that control must be continued, to greater or less extent, after the war, but it ends there. Mr. Morrison argues that the country can only develop to the full in a general system of Governmental control, in which he recognizes the needs for scope for private enterprise. Mr. Lyttelton argues that the country's development rests on individualism, in which he recognizes a passing need for Governmental control. Although much has been made of the supposed identity of view on the question of control during reconstruction, there is nothing in this to suggest that Socialism is less socialistic than it was, or that Conservatism is less conservative.

It is against such a background that we must view the increasing momentum being provided by the Right and Left for their coming election programs. The guns of both are beginning to thunder behind the scenes, in a sort of battle rehearsal for the big open election struggle after the war.

It is plain that free enterprise, with industry and finance behind it, and with leaders of the calibre of Lyttelton, and with powerful Press support from the Beaverbrook and Kemsley and other papers, will not neglect its opportunities. No less plainly, the Left Wing, with its strong Press, and its ideological cachet with the people, and with a leader as well-endowed with political gifts as Mr. Morrison, will be strong in opposition.

The Beveridge Plan

Mr. Lyttelton made a point of promising "a Government plan based upon the Beveridge plan". That this cannot mean much relation between the two schemes unless Mr. Lyttelton's anti-control philosophy is to founder is not just now the topic under discussion. Beveridge means much more control than would be consistent with the dogma that "the objective of the State's intervention is to help the individual on whose enterprise it relies, and not to frustrate it."

The danger that we shall run in the post-war election is the danger that a drama always runs, of becoming melodrama by the incapacity of the author to perceive that black and white are not the only shades of human emotion. So we must expect to find a Left that is anxious for control for the sake of the idea of control, and a Right that elevates the mystique of private enterprise into a religion because it stands essentially at the other end of the pole from Socialist philosophy. When what we really need, and what we shall need as a matter of life and death after the war, is a calm, politically-free, decision on basic social and economic questions.

It is for this reason that it is hard to sympathize with the opinion that war is not time to make decisions for the peace. It is the very best time. No other time will ever present the same aloofness from adulterating political considerations. No other time can offer the same identity of intention among all parties, solely to improve the lot of the people. To say that Parliament has no time, or that the War Cabinet has no time, to deal with post-war matters, is the veriest nonsense. The post-war is no longer a remote proposition, to be easily shelved for consideration of even minor points of war operations. It is already a high priority, ranking with guns and planes and tanks and battle plans. It is indeed the greatest of all battle plans, and every corporal knows that a battle must be planned before it is fought.

Mines

BY JOHN M. GRANT

FEARS that gold—age old standard for money the world over—might after the war lose much of its value were largely dissipated during the year just ended, when a definite return of confidence was apparent as to its importance as the only logical solution to the problems of international monetary relationships to be met in the postwar reconstruction period.

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An exemplification of this was found in the action of the gold mining stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange, not only by volume of trading but also by the general advance in prices, with the upturn in the more selective issues being largely duplicated by a corresponding rise in shares of the prospect companies. Trading in mining stocks was almost triple that of 1942, with nearly 30 gold stocks recording sales of more than a million shares during the 12 months.

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The Prospectors and Developers Association, which only a year ago became a Dominion-wide organization in a two-day session here this week launched an ambitious 1944 all-Canada Instruction Series for prospectors, geologists and all persons interested in Canada's mining industry. The series will continue through fourteen other centres into next March and with more than 100 speakers taking part. As president, G. E. MacMillan, pointed out, "ore bodies have been depleted at an alarming rate and new finds must be made." The objective of the association is immediate expansion of the industry not only to take care of the demands of the moment but also to establish the groundwork for national postwar development. The prestige which the association has been gaining from year to year is attested to by the importance of the speakers slated for the various centres and by the sponsorship of the Dominion and Provincial departments of mines, and it deserves every possible support, now more than ever before.

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Most actively traded stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1943 was Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines, gold producer in the eastern section of the Kirkland Lake district, with a sales volume of over 5,560,000 shares. A raise was recently completed at this property from the No. 2 winze on the 1,525-foot level to connect up with the main shaft at 1,275 feet, establishing two new levels. The downward extension of the No. 12 and No. 14 veins has already been encountered on the first of the new levels at 1,400 feet. Preparations are proceeding to start lateral work on the 1,525-foot horizon.

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Initial markets of the new year witnessed a further heavy accumulation of golds, which carried the index for 20 such stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange to a new peak for the past 28 months. From the end of 1942 to the close of 1943, the index rose from 70.59 to 98.85. The high for 1942 was 83.71 and for last year 100.99, as compared with the high of 102.03 reached last week, which naturally places holders of gold stocks in a much happier frame of mind.

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The "Phoenix" in stone on the pediment over the South Porch of St. Paul's Cathedral.

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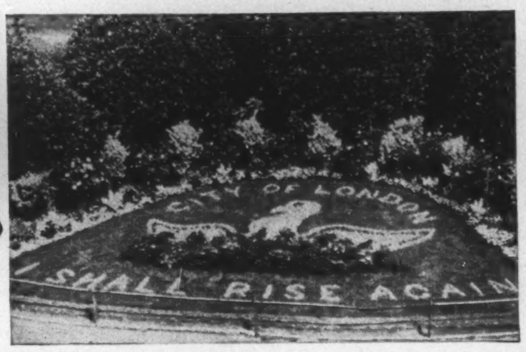

The "Phoenix" in flowers in the tiny gardens surrounding the Cathedral.

The "Phoenix" symbol of the unconquerable

In his letter accompanying the two snapshots reproduced above, E. B. Ferguson, General Manager of the "Phoenix" of London wrote that he sent them "not only because of their particular association with our old Company but also because they seem to hold a message for the whole of our common brotherhood in arms."

"Both these examples," he wrote, "belong to St. Paul's Cathedral—that so familiar landmark which never failed to gladden our eyes in the dark days of 1940 and 1941 when we journeyed, by long and devious routes, after nights of the 'blitz' to find a shattered and burnt City but always with a confidence that we would see the ageless dome of the Great Cathedral still upstanding there to greet us.

"The 'Phoenix' in stone, which fills the whole of the vast pediment over the South Porch, is as old as the Cathedral itself, while the emblem portrayed in the carpet-bedding style so popular here in pre-war days has appeared this summer in the tiny Gardens which surround the Cathedral. Both seem so appropriate to us in the hub of much-bombed London. The 'Phoenix' in stone still stands serene, overlooking the ruins around it, with its legendary promise of a new beginning—while its counterpart, portrayed in the short-lived plants of summer, expresses the lively determination of the Londoner to identify himself with the realization of the legend.

"I like to think it goes even further than this and that it symbolizes the determination of all Allied Nations—the determination that, with *all* our enemies overcome and with freedom still ours, we shall arise from the ashes of destruction and the great work of reconstruction will begin. This is the day to which we, with you, look forward."

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Water Chlorination Brings Woes to Vancouver Fish and Folk

By P. W. LUCE

CHLORINATION of Vancouver's water must have brought one crumb of comfort to the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, federal minister of health: No matter what he may do wrong in the future, he will never be more unpopular in his home town than he is at this moment. His candid friends are strongly advising him to look for a constituency in Prince Edward Island if he should decide to run again for parliament.

Resentment against chlorination keeps growing. It is now several weeks since the alleged purification was started, but the number of sceptics is as great as ever. The Vancouver Labor Council has sent the Hon. Ian a strongly worded letter asking for specific reasons for the "unwarranted imposition" of chlorination, and demolishing in advance some of the stock arguments which are expected in reply.

"If military health requirements and regulations relating to seaports were responsible," states the letter, "please explain why the drinking water at the Vernon basic training camp remains untreated, and why the seaport city of Victoria has not had to submit to chlorination."

None of the few supporters of chlorination have yet given a satisfactory answer to these questions.

The Labor Council contends that the "pollution" of the water is having a detrimental effect on manual workers, on infants, and on adults suffering from intestinal disorders. Figuratively as well as actually, there is lots of bellyaching.

Some of the ills, real or imaginary, attributed to chlorination are:

Aggravation of stomach ulcers.

Recurrence of controlled goitre.

Diabetic difficulties through effect of chlorine on protamine-zinc insulin.

Refusal of babies to drink water.

Poisoning through open sores while bathing.

Death of canaries, goldfish, and other house pets.

Prevalence of stomach 'flu.

Death of 240,000 fingerling trout in Stanley Park reservoir, for which a bill for $1,250, plus costs, may have to be met by the Greater Vancouver Water Board. It is acknowledged that chloramine, a combination of chlorine and ammonia in the proportion of .53 parts chlorine and .10 parts ammonia per million parts of water, caused the gills of the fish to swell until suffocation ensued. The game department had been advised that there would be only .2 parts chlorine per million parts of water, and it appears the increase was made on the authority of a federal official without consulting Vancouver authorities.

The trout can not be replaced until next June, but meantime the chlorine has been reduced to around .1 parts per million, a quantity which some say is insufficient to have any influence on the bacteria in the water. Certain it is that there have been fewer complaints as to the taste of the fluid since the reduction. Hundreds of Vancouver citizens have such an acute palate that they complained loudly of the chlorine taste several days before the chemicals were actually added, but that was the fault of the authorities. They misled the public as to the date when "pollution" would begin. "Pollution" and "poisoning" are the terms most frequently used to describe the present condition.

The word 'Ianized" is also popular, though not among Liberals.

F. C. Boyes, addressing the Kiwanis Club, apologized for a sore throat, the result, he declared solemnly, of drinking chlorinated water.

On the same day Dr. W. R. Stokes, a dentist, ran a classified advertisement asking for a daily supply of unchlorinated water from West Vancouver, needing this for his sick wife. The response showed that an appreciable number of persons are bringing home the precious fluid regularly in crocks and jars. Two young men announced that they would go into the business of selling pure water to Vancouver residents, but the Selective Service stepped in and stopped this laudable enterprise on the grounds that the youths could be better employed in some other capacity. The lads have not been working in the past.

Chlorination is now in effect in Vancouver, North Vancouver, New Westminster, Burnaby, and Nanaimo. The equipment for Vancouver cost $80,000, an amount not large enough to warrant the suspicions engendered as a result of the dictatorial attitude of Ottawa.

The Anti - Chlorination League, membership $1 a year, has enlisted the support of thousands of irate citizens.

B.C. and Divorce Rate

There are more than three times as many matrimonial failures in British Columbia as there are in the rest of Canada. The reason for this remains obscure, but the figures are conclusive. The divorce rate in B.C. is 74.5 per 100,000 of population, as against 21.4 elsewhere.

During 1942 there were 824 dissolutions of marriage, as against 563 in the previous year, an increase of almost one-third. As there are approximately 10,000 marriages a year, this means that eight per cent of these fail to stick, more than six times the rate that applies in England.

Oddly enough, most of these matrimonial wrecks do not occur in the first years of the partnership. A very large proportion of divorces are granted to men and women who have been married over a decade.

Divorces, like marriages, are not necessarily permanent. A few parted couples get re-married every year, and a few of these get re-divorced some time later.

In 1942 twenty-seven couples were married for the second time, some of them because of legal technicalities or the loss of proof of the first marriage.

W. D. MOFFATT

who has been appointed General Manager of Alexander Murray & Company, Ltd., (roofing, insulation and allied building materials division of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Limited).

ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION

NOTICE OF

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Ontario Mining Commission will sit January 24th and 25th, 1944, at 10.00 A.M. in Room 1433, Department of Mines, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for the purpose of hearing presentations on the following subjects:—

MONDAY, JANUARY 24th— (a) Regulations Governing the Financing of Mining Developments.

(b) The Necessity for and the Methods of Stimulating Prospecting in Ontario.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25th— Miscellaneous subjects, coming within the scope of the enquiry by the Commission as previously announced by advertisement in the press.

Those wishing to appear on the above dates are asked to *notify the Secretary for the Commission, Room 1302, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, at as early a date as possible and in any event not later than January 20th, 1944.*

Date and place of hearings to be held in Northern Ontario municipalities will be announced later.

BY ORDER OF
THE ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION.
Norman C. Urquhart, Chairman.

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